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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

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The above gentlemen are authorized to record money fue us for subscription to our paper. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1862.

by intelligent persons from that State, indicates a vigorous and eventful campaign. The rebels occupy positions in and around Mur-freesboro and all the way thence to within eight or ten miles of Nashville, and skirmishing is daily going on there, but it is not conintend making a stand anywhere this side of Tullahoma or even Chattanooga. No doubt they have a purpose in staying where they are as long as they can. But that will probably not be very long. Impatient as our people may be for results, they cannot be more so than those by whom the results are to be achieved. The army of the Ohio is upon a great mission, and it will show itself a great missionary. It will achieve the deliverance of East Tennessee, first removing whatever obstacles may interpose whether in the shape of rebel armies o any other shape

under rebel sway, but the day of her redemp-

ABOUT POETRY .- Apropos of the inquiries of several correspondents in reference to the real or veiled meaning of a certain figurative poem "La Pensee," we have, without attempting any pecial analysis of that or of any similar poem, a few general suggestions to offer about poetry which we hope may be satisfactory to our correspondents, and, at the same time, seasonable to the readers and relishers of

If poetizing is really the deplorable disease that certain rather exacting critics pronounce it—and we are rather inclined to admit it is, an epidemic in America. For there is hardly a man in the country, from the Pres- bell county and the country between the Big ident to the porter, who has not made a quite respectable poem, ballad, or rhyme, and exsa complete and uniform edition of the Browsh Poets; quite frequently the Ancient no troops near enough to molest him or make

ceedingly enjoyed the occupation. Every lewyer, doctor, statesman, divine-every stuhave, at least, their Shakspeare and Bunyan; are themselves almost as poetic as the precious thoughts and "musical nictures" which they embalm. Nor are we at all wanting in the proper appreciation of native genius and bookhome poetry—the taste, enterprise, and de-served success of the Messrs. Ticknor & Field, and the unsurpassed elegance of the publications of the "Riverside Press" at Cambridge The truth is, as much laughed at as we have em, the most poetical people of the arth. It cannot and need not be disguised that everybody in this country likes a good truth and falsehood," and says that these words song. Hardly a farm boy could have his pockpicked without losing a dime song-book. The street, the shop, the manufactory, the exchange, the senate, the bar, the pulpit, and the tory are vocal with verses, both "original and selected," published and unpublished. The counter-jumpers improvise with their yard The steamboats and locomotives will sing any thing that a traveller may courteously request them. The house-maid has her carol, the newsooy his ballad, the boot-black his medley. Our The lyrical spirit is so popular and irrepr ble here that our best journals, in spite of war, trade, politics, and the gravest topics, must sing every week or sink their subscription We think that all impartial critics will ter than that of England. A good song or a noble poem, then, is nowadays a matter of no slight consequence. The song and the ballad are everywhere yet, as they always have been and long will be, the most popular and effect Why? Because the people understand them. Everybody in the world relishes a good song, and nearly everybody now and then a clever doggerel. Nearly all persons of any literary turn or taste know that there is a difference between a Song and a Poem. good song is short and sponts It has the full rhythm and warm blood of the heart in it. The pulse gives its measure the strong fee ings and deep sentiments its substance and tructure. Friendship, Courage. every one likes a good Song must be that evehas, instinctively, a good heart. A good Song is a genuine heart-product. The mind must not be too meddlesome or the Song is spoiled. When the Brain makes a Song nobody in the world will listen. The head ubtedly has a great deal more to do with a Poem. A fine Head and a fine Heart can with sufficient practice, make a fine Poem The head is artful, A good Poem is an artproduct. Yet, even in the Poem, there must the deep undertone and beautiful vibration of the Heart or it is void. The Ideal is indefin able. No critic, therefore, has ever succeeded in defining Poetry to the satisfaction of any other. We only propose, in concluding this brief article, to mention a few of the most obvious signs by which, we believe, a good Poem is generally to be recogni The great object of a fine Poer it is generally admitted, is to conceive the Beautiful, and to express the conception in the most appropriate words and way. That is to nious language. One noble and beautiful

are the most typical and figurative, and, like all that we see in Nature, though palpable in many clear respects, yet mysterious, wondersoluble in the depth and beauty of their design. Every great Poem is, like Na-

purpose should pervade and modulate the

Idea should determine and control them

rords to the end. One divinely beautiful

ald be subordinate to this Idea, and bea

tifully subserve it-language, versification

and, in fact, all the means and materials of

and, being kept, no matter, then, how com

nion. This condition is indispensable,

ture, very significant, and vet somewhat enignatical. There is one fixed, external expres sion, under which may be blended many inerior meanings, each transcending its anteriors in beauty. This is particularly true of the poems of India and Persia.

It is not wanting in the "Divina Comedia." It is still more remarkable in "Faust." It is quite perceivable in Hamlet, and still more so in the "Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel" of Coleridge, and "The Sensitive Plant" of Shelley. The Beautiful is more volatile, subtle, and fugitive than electricity, and we can never hope fairly to overtake and compass it, even when found in the brief charm and spell of a poet's verse. Nature is a divine enigma designed to make all more noble and wise and autiful who can even partly solve it. So is a flower. So is a symphony. So is a beauti-

An unknown but a nowy Hand, Slipping its fairy fetter, Wrote with the point of a winged wand A Letter out of Fairyland, And a Poet received the Letter:

And this was the Letter that he received:
"I have heard your song, O Poet!
And think it the sweetest you ever weaved,
But the meaning is hard to be conceived;
And a Fairy would like to know it!"

"The meaning?" the Poet mused forthwith
"Oh, that I could express it!
But a Song should have such a matchless pith,
Such a beautiful import in its myth,
As to make a Fairy guess it!"

We are just as sure that the country yet do justice to Bragg as a soldier, as we are sure that all the clouds of darkness now hang-ing about the cause of independence is soon destined to victorious consummation.

Mobile Register.

As according to every rational construction he "victorious consummation" of "clouds of darkness" can be nothing less than final ruin to the cause about which they are hanging we take it for granted that the Mobile Register gives up both "Bragg as a soldier" and "the cause," though the manner of announce ing the relinquishment may prove somewhat too jocular for the rebel humor. The jest, we must confess, is on the part of the Register a lugubrious one, but its success in loyal quarters will be very complete, and that is afte all about as good as could be reasonably expected, for, as Rosaline tells Biron in "Love's Labor Lost,"

Gen. Halleck, in his report as General -Chief of the army, makes the following re marks: "While our soldiers have generally fought with bravery, and gained many im portant battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances Tennessee has been too long, far too long, the defeated foe was not followed from the battle-field, and even where a pursuit was atempted it almost invariably failed to effect the apture or destruction of any part of the rereating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in a condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and, during such pursuit, to do him serious if not tained in other countries. Is there any reason why it should not be expected in this?" This question has been the universal subject of the country's anxiety for many months, and we

hope it will be solved by an answer soon. THE REBEL CLARKSON IN WESTERN VIRGINIA The Wheeling Intelligencer learns from the Deputy United States Marshal for Cabell county, that the rebel Colonel Clarkson, with a large force of cavalry, has been scouring Ca-Sandy and Kanawha rivers for several days, capturing prisoners and driving off cattle horses, and hogs. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week he was in Cabell county, and approached within twelve miles of Guyandotte, which he might do again with perfect impunity, and there are no troops near enough to molest him or make no troops near enough to molest him or make are beyond its control; what citizens are too men and took them away with him, besides large number of horses, hogs, and cattle. Clarkson came down through Tazwell and Logan counties and returned by the same route. Col. Zeigler is at Ceredo with the Fifth Virginia, but he is kept pretty busy fighting the guerrilla Captain Wicker, commonly known as "Clawhammer," whose band in fests Wayne county.

per's Ferry, is out with a written attempt to defend himself. His pen isn't much mightier then his sword, which might as well be a wood en one. He calls the report of the Commis of his "are deliberately weighed and meas ured." We should like to hear him say wheth er the consequences to result from his miserable conduct at Harper's Ferry were "deliber ble conduct at Harper's Ferry were "deliberately weighed and measured." If they were,
no doubt he blundered sadly as to both weight
and measure. He indulges in a laudation of
his own "coolness, energy, pourage, and capacity." There can be no question as to the
"coolness," but the more common name for the
thing is impudence. There are several shalthe possible of stupendous importance, extending not
only into the Border loyal States, but into
all the States, North as well as South, I suppose no rational man can doubt. How has
the President acquired the power to decide the
question whether this great act shall be done?
How have the people of the United States, or
any part of them, conferred on him the rightful
power to determine for them this question of
such an act. But that its effect must

ternoon Gen. Banks was accompanied from New York Bay, as he sailed with his expedition, by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and other prominent gentlemen. In response to a toast the General spoke of his confidence in the valor of his troops, saying that he did not believe such a compound of the best men in New England and New York had ever sailed from tha port. Gov. Curtin followed in a brief speech, in which he said that he was of opinion that to crush this rebellion it was necessary to strike at the heart of that country, to purge the viper's nest; in short, to take Richmond the capital of the so-called Confederate State

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.,)

Certainly we will tell you. By abolitionists and abolition sheets we mean men and sheets that are for abolishing slavery whether the States in which and the people among whom

it exists are for the measure or against it. Dr. E. B. Olds was lately imprisoned on ccount of one of his public speeches, and now he is elected to the Ohio Legislature. While agreeing with him in some things, we cannot gard his election as a creditable thing. His rrest may have been wrong or ill-judged, but he speech for which he was arrested was at ast a very unpatriotic and disloyal one, and the author is unfit to represent any other than an unpatriotic and disloyal constituency. It does not follow that a man ought to be in the Legislature because he ought not to be in jail.

will be interested in knowing that they are iable to pay a tax of thirty cents per head for all the beef cattle they slaughter for sale, and tax of five cents a head on sheep and ten cents a head on hogs they slaughter for sale provided the number of hogs or sheep exceeds twenty head in each case.

A UNITED STATES TON .- The Treasury De partment has decided that the measure of a ton, in making assessments for the Revenue, shall be two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, in all cases, under the excise law, unless the contrary is specified.

Why are officers and soldiers so habit ually profane? It seems strange that those most liable to be summoned suddenly into the presence of God should be the readiest to blas

The winds and tides of war are everywhere setting South.

A court-martial convened in Covington resterday to investigate the charges agains Captains Sedam and Johnston, who ran away from Augusta with their gunboats a few months since, when that place was attacked by the rebels.

Conquerors sometimes threaten to de stroy a city and "sow its site with salt." The rebels would be very glad to have us destroy any of their cities if we would scatter salt ove the localities. In their salt-famine they would value the salt more than the cities.

The people of the South are withou voollen clothes for winter. They can't import any wool from the North and are losing a good many of the niggers they might shear

the South. There's snow on the ground beyond Nashville. The half-clothed rebel troops must suffer terribly from the cold. Even Gen. Price is likely to be frozen up.

Our Generals are carrying on a war civil wars the big one between the federals and the rebels involves.

An Iowa paper boasts that a family of a father and seven sons all voted a certain ticket in the late election. If the family had been a patriotic one, the sons wouldn't all have

Those papers that direct all their energies to rendering the Administration as odious as possible are, unintentionally or otherwise,

The Charleston Mercury says that South Carolina harbors no thought of peace. She will soon be unable to harbor anything. She won't have any harbors.

The rebel Confederacy has lost a great portion of its population, but we shall soon give it a few settlers.

To dash forward is not necessarily en. ergy. It may be imbecility.

The following very important passage has been added by Judge Curtis to his pamphlet on Executive Power as that publication appears in a new edition:

These conclusions concerning the powers of he President cannot be shaken by the asser-ion that "rebels have no rights." The asser-ion itself is not true, in reference either to he coording States or their research

tion itself is not true, in reference either to the seceding States or their people. It is not true of those States, for the gov-ernment of the United States has never ad-mitted, and cannot admit that, as States, they are in rebellion. A State is simply incapable of doing any valid act, in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States; and the Constitution is as much the supreme Constitution or laws of the United States; and the Constitution is as much the supreme law of the land in Tennessee to-day, as it was before the void act of secession was attempted by a part of its people. Else the act was effectual, and the State is independent of the Government of the United States, and the war is a war of conquest and subjugation.

Nor is the assertion, that "rebels have no rights" amplicable to the recycle of these States.

rights," applicable to the people of those States. It is strange that any one having even that acquaintance with public law, which Chatham's indignant protest has made familiar to Americans, could have failed to feel it to be untrue. When many millions of people are involved in civil war, humanity, and that public law, which in modern times is humane, forbid their treatment as outlaws. And if public law, and the Constitution and laws of the United States are now their rules of duty towards us, on what ground shall we deny, that public law and the Constitution, and the laws made under it, are also our rules of duty towards them? The only just idea of a law is, that it is a rule of action which governs all who are within its scope. None are so degraded, even by crime, as to be too low for its protection; none so clevated by position or power, as to be above its reach. And when we advance to that highest conception of human law, known, practically, in our own he drew up his whole force in line of battle legislative or executive power, from the relegislative or executive pours, straints which the people's law has impose on them, or remove one man, or any number of men, from under its protection. But if it were conceded that "rebels have no rights," there would still be matter demanding

the gravest consideration. For the inquiry rights, but what are our rights.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of

e emancipation of slaves, no one can doubt practical importance, if it is to take effect o set free about four millions of slaves, at an early fixed day, with absolutely no prepare for our future, in their relations with us, ar to do this by force, must be admitted to be matter of vast concern, not only to them and to their masters, but to the whole continent on which they must live. There may be greatliversities of opinion concerning the effect of such an act. But that its effect must power to determine for them this question of such an emancipation, to be made under such circumstances? If the people who are in rebellion have no rights, the loyal people of Kentucky, of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, and Pennsylvania have rights. It is among those rights that the President shall not assume to decide for them a question which they deem of vast practical importance to themselves, and which they have never consented he should decide. It is among the rights of all of us, that the powers of each ights of all of us, that the powers of each the maintenance of our system of government. It is among the rights of all of us, that the executive power should be kept within its prescribed constitutional limits, and should not legislate, by its decrees, upon subjects of trans-

RUSSELLVILLE, Kv., Dec. 6, 1862. I cannot begin my letter more appropriately than by an incident of loyalty, exhibiting the good sense of the people and the—glorious in fluence of the Journal. In the town of Gor fluence of the Journal. In the town of Gordensville, in Logan county, are fifty voters, and all for the Union. Not one rebel vote was found among the loyal ballots. "Why such unanimity among these people?" I asked of Judge K. "We have always taken the Journal," was the reply. I would that the Journal might reach every man in the whole realm of rebeldom, that he might read for himself the great doctrines of loyalty and bama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Ten-nessee, and also with rebel citizens from this and other States, and I find among them a prevailing ignorance of the origin, cause, or character of this war. The most familiar truths, as taught by the Journal and other kindred sheets of like ability, were revelations to them. Thousands have learned by a hard and dreary experience of eighteen months' ruel war what one article from the pen of Prentice would have taught them most clearly. I cannot forbear—now that our army has pen-etrated again so far into Dixie, and is carry ing with it the Journal into places where the ing with it the Journal into places where the horrible doctrines of treason and rebellion, and the hellish arguments that sustain them, have been proclaimed to the exclusion of principles of loyalty and patriotism—to urge that the errors, the follies, the crimes of the traitor be set forth again and again in words so clear, language so plain, that the people cannot misunderstand. The sword must bring back the rebellious people to their allegiance—the pen must keep them then. The sword must conquer the body—the pen subdue the mind. The sword must conquer the Southern army—the pen only can conquer the Southern people. The strength, discipline, and bravery of our army ensures the successful completion of the work of the sword, and we cannot doubt that it wi be accompanied and followed by the noble work of the pen. "Magna est veritas et pre-valebit." Glorious will be that day that shal valent. Giorious will be that day that shall welcome the return of peace to this war-swept land and behold the massive doors of fabled Janus swing heavily upon its brazen hinger and close in within its gloomy portals the Spirit of War, when brother no more shall forget their animosities and clasp the hand of friendship once again; when truth, and not

laimed abroad to the entire

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1862.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR NEAR NASHVILLE .-The 39th brigade, Gen. Dumont's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army, encamped at Hartsville, Tennessee, was surprised on the 7th inst. by John Morgan, and, after a short fight, surren dered, Morgan capturing the camp equipage supply trains, and two guns, and destroying what he could not carry away. The brigade consisted of the 104th Illinois, 106th and 108th Ohio infantry, Nicklin's battery, and a small detachment of the 2d Indiana cavalry. The loss was about 60 killed and wounded. A special despatch states that part of the force fought well, but a portion broke and ran.

It was a most wretched business. It is nough to make an honest patriot sick at heart. We suppose the prisoners will be paroled, and we trust there will be an immediate and searching investigation of the conduct of all concerned. The base cowards and miscreants, who, with their country's honored livery upon their recreant backs, "broke and ran" or surrendered unnecessarily to the rebels, with each other before the Court of Inquiry at | should be made the scorn and derision and Washington. We wonder how many inferior abhorrence of the world. As the nightcap punishment inflicted the other day by General Rosecrans in the streets of Nashville doesn't seem to have accomplished all that was expected of it, it should be tried again and more thoroughly. The miserable poltroons in the Hartsville affair should be first marched in old women's nightcaps through all the Nashville streets to the music of fife and drum, then marched in their nightcaps all the way on foot to Camp Chase and compelled to stay there with no other head-gear than their nightcaps during the war, and then released only upon bond and security to sport their nightcaps the rest of their lives. No disgrace can be too severe for the soldiers who disgrace

the uniforms they wear. We are not sure that anything better was to be expected from the regiments that brought shame upon themselves at Hartsville and to some extent upon the Federal arms. They were raw regiments, and they had not behaved well previously. We are informed that they are the same regiments that Gen. Dumont had at Frankfort and elsewhere in this State. Their conduct in Kentucky was scandalous. Wherever they marched or sojourned, they insulted quiet citizens and stole and robbed continually. They stole slaves upon all occasions. No doubt there were good men among them, but many if not most respected no law of man or God. At the capital of our State, they outraged not only all honesty but all decency. They would go habitually into gentlemen's yards and use them for the vulgarest purpose in nature right before the eyes of the whole families, and, when persons made complaint of such doings to Gen. Dumont, as very many did, the only answer they could get was, "The sooner you get used to these things the better." Surely it is not surprising, that such troops, led by such a commander, proved basely recreant in the face of the enemy. No doubt the portion of them that scorned to participate in the outrages perpetrated in Kentucky was the portion that made whatever resistance was made at Hartsville. As for the rest, let the nightcaps be drawn over their heads.

We have not learned whether General Dumont was in actual command at Hartsville or not. He is most likely to have been. He is one of our Government's numerous political Generals. When the little band of sixty men at Shepherdsville three months ago was attacked by 300 guerillas, armed with flying artillery and small arms, he was at the head of 10,000 men only nine miles off, where he

We do not believe that any blame should be laid upon the military authorities at Nashrille. Hartsville is said to be a strong position, and no doubt there was force enough there to have defended it. If a good look-ou had been kept and a good fight been made, the rebel attack would have been repulsed triumphantly.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: There will be a tremendous row about

arbitrary arrests, without specifications of charges against those made prisoners; and the release of the prisoners without trial. The ous despotism—displayed in this matter, is inderstood to be chargeable upon Secretary tanton, and the bitterest denunciations of i hat I have heard have been from some of th

This representation is confirmed by the fol owing extract from a recent letter of the Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican, himself what the Commercial's correspondent would style a rather radical

Republican. Mr. Stanton has been compelled to do something to satisfy public opinion respecting his summary arrests. He is undoubtedly the unpopular member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, though he has been very useful in his way. Whether he has done good enough to pay for the harm he has done, it would require some the harm he has done, it would require some hard thinking to decide. The scales I think would balance. He has done a good deal of good and a good deal of harm. His manners are very harsh and overbearing towards peo-ble he does not like. This is unfortunate for him, for he innocently offends in his inter-course with his fellow-men. His agent in making the worst class of arrests, Baker, is another coarse, offensive man, who does things harshly. The American people will not endure such outrages against personal lib-erty as both these men have been guilty of, as a permanency, and if the Republican party backs up such acts, it will go to perdition it-self. The arrest of traitors is right, but the reckless arrests of loyal people will not long be endured in the Free States, and Mr. Stan-ton at last perceives this fact, and acts accord-

There can be no doubt that these "reckless arrests" have excited profound and pervading indignation among the loyal people of the North. And we presume, that, in view of such open censure of the arrests by the radicals themselves, there can be as little doub that the indignation is not unwarranted. We rejoice to know that the odious practice is dropped. We trust it will never be taken up again. We, however, have seen no evidence that Mr. Stanton is especially responsible for

ELECTIONS IN TENNESSEE. -- Governor John son, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling for elections of Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress in the Ninth and Tenth Districts of that State. The Ninth District embraces the counties of Henry Weakly, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gib son, Carroll, and Henderson, and the Tenth District includes the counties of Madison, Haywood, Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby. The elections will take place on the 29th inst. The Governor concludes his proclamation with the qualification that no person will be considered as an elector qualified to vote who, in addition to the other qualifications required by law does not give satisfactory evidence to the adges holding said election of his loyalty to

the Government of the United States. "PROGRESS OF THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM." n an article under this head, the Pittsbu Gazette, a raving abolition journal, begins a

The prayers of the Chaplains of both hou f Congress at the opening of the session were or Freedom—not Peace, but Freedom. The article appropriately ends thus:

And so the Spirit (as is sung of the soul o Certainly the zealotry of these people is othing short of demoniacal. It is as bloodthirsty as it is insane.

ather than yield herself up to rebel outrage the flames that consume her, like those that wrap the head of a saint at the stake, are a

Prince John Van Buren certainly was guilty

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862.

of a lapsus lingua, when he called the restates "wayward sisters."—Nashville Uni We are not the particular admirers of Prince John Van Buren, still less are we his apolo gists particular or otherwise, but we are so nuch the friends of fair dealing that we venture to correct the very current notion that he is the author of the phrase quoted in the extract above. The phrase is General Scott's and, we need hardly say, was used by that ilustrious soldier and patriot at a period and in a relation that made the expression not im-

While we are on this subject, we will take occasion to add, for the sake of the cause with which John Van Buren is associated though for which he never has assumed to speak, that whether consciously or unconsciously, he ha been singularly misrepresented concerning the whole subject of the war. What he did say touching this subject in his various speeches during the recent canvass in the State of New York may be briefly presented in substance, and, though we by no means concur in his plan, it is certainly very different from the one currently imputed to him. He said, that, speaking for himself as an individual, he was in favor o forthwith taking Richmond, and that, as the capture of the enemy's capital was a natura resting-place in wars, he, then, would be in favor of calling a National Convention to which the representatives of the South should be invited, and of therein offering to the South the constitution then, if in full view of all the ci and of all the h deliberately re fused the terms and still demanded indepen dence, which he did not believe the South would do, he, finally, would be in favor of so amending the constitution as to give the South independence: but that, if in all this the majority should judge differently, he would go

with the majority in vigorously prosecuting the war at all hazards until the South submit ted to the constitution. Furthermore he declared, that, in the mean time, he was in favor of the most vigorous prosecu tion of the war, and that for this reason solely he supported the conservative candiis a just presentation of the public views an nounced by John Van Buren in the guberna torial canvass of New York. In our judgment, they are in very many respects crude views, not such as a statesman or even a discreet politician would be guilty of uttering in public or even in private, but they surely are not treasonable. They contemplate no violation whatever of the constitution and the laws but a scrupulous adherence to both. The views are simply foolish not criminal. And, such as they are, John avows that he alone is responsible for them. The "head and front"

Hath this extent, no more We have chosen to say thus much on th head, because, first, it is just, and, secondly the Prince, as he has been pleasantly style ever since he was reputed to have lifted his heart toward the hand of Queen Victoria, is a man not to be despised either a an ally or as an adversary. He is at presen our ally, and it behooves us, for the good of the cause if for nothing else, to see that he is not unjustly decried. We now feel in relation to Prince John Van Buren something as Montrose and Menteith fel in relation to Captain Dugald Dalgetty after they had succeeded in engaging the redoubtable Ritt-master on the side of the King. The Prince is undoubtedly a soldier of fortune, but his splendid abilities, and especially his all but matchless powers as a popular speaker, render him one whose aid is to be prized and cher-

following from the Nashville Union of yes

the head of about six thousand troops, sur-orised and captured a brigade of about two shousand Federals, at or near Hartsville, on the Cumberland river, day before yesterda Reinforcements were sent out immediate from Gallatin, and recaptured nearly all t arms, and retook a small number of the Fe erals, together with tents, &c. We learn the above from passengers on the Louisville train The facts, as we learned them, are discredita-ble to the commanding officers.

A gentleman just from Nashville informs u hat the number of paroled troops at Hartsrille was 2,300, and 1,900 were captured. Ou informant says that our troops were "surrised"-that they didn't have pickets out more than a quarter of a mile. earn who was in command. Col. Stewart was among the prisoners. From what we have heard, we do not believe that any arms of consequence were retaken.

We are glad to learn that the cowardly ras cals who were recently marched through the treets of Nashville in nightcaps for a cowardsurrender are compelled to repeat their arch daily with the same interesting headdresses. They afford more amusement than all the other entertainments in that city put together. We trust that the cortege will so swelled by the Hartsville cowards. Probably there will be a great demand for nightcaps in Nashville.

Beauregard, who really has very litle sense, recommended in one of his letters, a ew weeks ago, that the rebels, for effect, should apply to the Federals indiscriminately the term "abolitionists." The rebels, we see are adopting the recommendation. They are great fools for doing it. The name "abo onist" is now justly an odious one, but how ong will it continue to be so if habitually ap olied to the whole loyal population of the ountry?

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR OWSLEY .- We re ceived intelligence yesterday by telegraph from Danville . of the death of Ex-Governo William Owsley, at the residence of his son Rodes. The deceased was in-law, Col. Ch in the eightyfilled many high and responsible positions un der our State Government, and had been equa and true to every trust reposed in him.

f his "friends" here as having "taken pains o conciliate the radicals." We wonder who his "friends" are. He and his "friends" are perhaps pretty well mated-they trying to

onciliate the radicals and he the rebels. The New York Express says that the President of the United States has no more ight to issue a proclamation than a constable Granted-but a constable or any other man has a perfect right to issue just as many pro ions as he pleases.

he "Southern Cross" is about to make its appearance in South Carolina. There have been a good many Southern crosses in the Cotton States, and the result has been a mon grel population.

Fifty rebel guerillas in Missouri pur ued less than half their number of loyal soldiers a couple of miles, when the latter turned about and whipped them. It is in such case that "turn about is fair play." It is most earnestly to be hoped that

enough to dispel the deep shadows of mortification cast over our souls by the miserable affair at Hartsville. raitors of the South. Stripped of their earthly possessions, and conscious that they have no

we may soon hear of a victory brilliant

untry, they are poor beyond all poverty. A rebel paper boasts of the halo around the rebel Confederacy. It may be like the halo around the misty moon-widening and

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

Mississippi after all. We announced a few Holly Springs and the burning of their army consternation and the abandonment of plannow we have an account of the occupation of Grenada by Gen. Hovey with a heavy force almost without opposition, and the sweeping down of Grant and Sherman toward the same

The capture of Grenada is an event of great importance in its bearing upon the Southwestern campaign. Grenada is a great railroad point, and its occupation by our troops cuts off the rebel army on the Tallahatchie from all communication with both Jackson and Vicksburg. Nothing is now left to that army but a disastrous retreat toward the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, leaving Jackson and Vicksburg to the mercy of the Union armies. Thus it is now almost certain that those two places, as the telegraph announced yesterday, have been or will be abandoned to their fate by the rebels, and, that the Mississippi will again be richer in its commerce than the Pactolus was in its golden sands.

our paper of yesterday, an earnest hope that we might soon hear of a victory brilliant enough to dispel the gloom created by the Hartsville infamy. Fortunately we were able to announce, upon the very next page of the ame paper, a victory glorious enough to redeem half a dozen such affairs as that at Hartsville. There can be no rational doubt of the splendid achievement of our forces. near Fayetteville, in Arkansas, on Sunday last, for the despatch announcing the particulars of it and bearing date of the following day comes from the conquered battle-field. Perhaps something is to be allowed for the natural exaggeration growing out of triumphant success, but undoubtedly the main facts of the account received are reliable According to that account, the rebels under Generals Hindman, Parsons, Marmaduke Frost, and Rains, were twenty-four thousand strong, embracing the flower of the transissippi army and supported by eighteen pieces of artillery, and this powerful force was uccessfully withstood by not more than seven thousand Federal troops from 10 A. M. till dark, when Gen. Blunt arrived with a reinorcement of five thousand men and several pieces of artillery, and then the combined Federal forces, amounting in all to only about twelve thousand men, just one half of the rebel forces, put the latter to flight, inflicting upon them terrible slaughter and driving them

All this was glorious, very glorious, but still e cannot suppress the expression of a feeling of regret that a still greater advantage was not gained. This victory, like nearly all our other victories, appears not to have been followed up. The fleeing rebels were not pursued in their flight and compelled to abandon their guns, equipage, &c. Probably our forces were not strong enough to pursue, but yet it would seem that a force powerful enough to win a victory is generally powerful enough to have been no mismanagement in allowing even thousand men to be exposed for seven long hours to the fearful shocks of assault from a rebel army of twenty-four thousand. but it seems a pity that such things should occur. If there was any want of generalship n the Federal side before the battle, it was nobly redeemed by the most gallant soldiership in the battle. It is a fact worthy of note, that, although

heatre of war for considerably more than a year, there has not been upon its soil a single attle that did not result in a signal victory to

A MORGAN-HUNTER.—It appears that Col Moore was in command of the brigade that surrendered so shamefully to John Morgan at Hartsville. We are not informed what State produced this Col. Moore or what State sent him to the wars, but we believe he is one of the new volunteers. We shall wait till we see him in his nightcap before we trouble ourselves to make many inquiries concerning

We suppose that a good many of our citi ens remember this Colonel. He made peech in our city a few weeks ago, we don't know upon what occasion, in front of the Galt House. At that time he was evidently all on fire with the expectation of what he was going to accomplish, especially in the way of annihilating John Morgan. "Oh," said he "just let me get after this terrible Morgan that you all talk so much about, and I'll settle his ash for him in the shortest kind of order. Soon afterwards he set forth upon his expedition, inquiring everywhere for Morgan. every traveller and every farmer that he met he demanded, "Have you seen Morgan"? All day and half the night, it was "Morgan," "Morgan," "Morgan," When he was ordered to Hartsville, he exclaimed: "I pray God may see Morgan." He saw Morgan. Col. Moore is or was the climax of vanity

Like every other climax, he must be capped. If this rebellion was inaugurated, he rebels say it was, for the good of slavery, adn't it better be given up now that it ha roved to be the most terrible weapon against lavery ever wielded by mortal hand?

Some men commit suicide during ar nterval of lunacy, but we apprehend that Albert Pike would be sure to kill himself he had an interval of sanity.

A great many laurel-wreaths, ifully woven by the goddess of American reedom, hang unappropriated in her halls.

We expect to "hold, occupy, and pos ess" all the rivers of the South in less than 60 days. We shall have the Father of waters and all his children.

a fellow for asking her if she would marry him. He popped the question, and she the It is perhaps well that the secession

Bes A young woman in New Orleans sho

romen can't raise any babies. The thunder of Federal victories has made the milk in the posoms too sour for nutrition. INTERESTING DECISION .- On the 5th instant,

the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri addressed a communica to Major-General Curtis, stating that certain slaves had applied to him for a paper that could protect them from arrest or molestation. They asked military protection as slaves who had been emancipated by the act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, on account of the disloyalty of their master, who at this time is in the rebel army, and upon this statement the views and wishes of General Curtis were asked, that an answer might be given in conformity to such instructions as he thought proper to give The answer of General Curtis is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5, 1862. If negroes belong to rebels they are free. If they run into our lines for safety, we are protect.

It is competent for any officer to judge of the

status of the negro from available testimony. By testimony I do not mean to exclude such tes-By testimony I do not mean to exclude such testimony as we usually take to ascertain a truth, and do not confine officers to what is technically called legal testimony, but the mere averment of the negro himself that he is the slave of a rebel, should only be prima facie evidence of the fact, which may be traversed by other proof. Provost Marshal General and Provost Marshals of District may certify as to the status of the negro, and such certificate must be respected by all persons within my command.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General,

y his words that the policy of his emancipation proclamation will be adhered to, yet at the same time he puts forth a plan, which, as we have already shown, is strangely inconsistent with it. Assuming that our national strife grows either directly or indirectly out of the prevalence of slavery in a portion of the country, he proposes to remove the cause, not immediately, but in a term of years. And, that this end may be reached under the auspices of peaceful compromise rather than under the pressure of bloody war, he proposes a series of articles which shall be adopted as amendments to the National Constitution, designed to encourage the initiation of emancipation by the slaveholding States. These articles provide that whenever any slaveholding State, before the year 1900, shall abolish slavery, a specified sum in United States bondsshall ation proclamation will be adhered to, yet at days ago the hasty retreat of the rebels from we have already shown, is strangely inconstores there at the approach of Gen. Grant and strife grows either directly or indirectly out tations and immense quantities of ungathered | not immediately, but in a term of years. And, cotton in the whole region round about. And that this end may be reached under the aury, a specified sum in United States bonds shall e paid for every slave shown to have been in the State by the census of 1860, and that any State re-establishing slavery after receiving such compensation shall refund the money. They further provide that all slaves actually freed by the chances of war shall remain free, and, if the property of loyal citizens, shall be paid for by the United States Government at the same rate as is provided in cases of States abolishing slavery, and that Congress may appropriate money or otherwise provide for

then, thenceforward, and forever free." The

National Intelligencer, in remarking upon the

free," what room remains for the application

of that plan which requires the assent of seven

easy so to frame its phraseology as still to

porting to set free the slaves of all the Sta

tens of thousands will run away from their

owners and will be run away from by

South, will be the lot of the slave population

through all portions of the Southern territory

and chiefly where the slaves are the most

the most terrible servile troubles in the cotton

States, even though the Federal Govern-

Now if the emancipation proclamation

and the whole of the millions of Europe

will impute to that measure all the horror

pervading the land, and our Government will

be held as the voluntary author of them. If,

on the other hand, the proclamation be with-

held and the war be prosecuted according to

the acknowledged rules of warfare, and the

bels continue obstinate, however deplorable

the calamities which may take place, the

whole of the awful responsibility will rest,

in the eyes of all mankind, alone upon the

guilty heads and hearts of the authors of the

we assume that the proclamation, even if is-

ebellion. In these remarks, as will be seen,

ned, will be a nullity in fact. The grounds

risoners according to the usages of war.

ertainly we will, but God forbid that we

hould treat them according to the rebel usages

Only one quartermaster has committe

uicide to escape the disgrace of frauds on the

Government. It is to be feared, that, as a class

of war.

of this assumption we have heretofore set

issued, millions in this country

all it can to prevent them.

heir owners, and wherever they go

beginning of the next century."

is a delusion and a snare.

n the land.

the voluntary colonizing of free blacks outside of the United States. These articles, the President says, are intended to embody a plan of mutual concessions, respectively made by those who would perpetuate slavery, by those who would abolish it suddenly and without compensation, by those who would abolish it gradually and with compensation, by those who would remove the freed people from us, and by those who would retain them WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.
SENATE.
The resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury, relative to arbitrary arrests of citizens of Delaware, was taken up.
Mr. Hale said the Senator from Delaware It seems to us most extraordinary that the President, whom we regard as an honest man and a patriot, if he really cherishes high expecta-

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said doubtless National Intelligencer, in remarking upon the subject, justly says that "either the late proclamation of emancipation must be considered by its author as null and void; thus offering no impediment to the subsequent adoption of his plan, or else the President has mocked himself and the country by projecting a great plan of reconcilement and at the same time foreclosing the conditions which give to that plan its grandeur and its usefulness as a means of pacification. If the slaves in all the issurgent States are to be proclaimed free on the gent States are to be proclaimed free on the gent States are to be proclaimed free on the lst of January next, and if, in consequence of such proclamation, they are to be held and such proclamation, they are to be held and such proclamation, they are to be held and treated as "then, thenceforward, and forever free," what room remains for the application much consideration and humanity had been shown for traitors.

Mr. Saulsbury did not doubt there were ar-

shown for traitors.

Mr. Saulsbury did not doubt there were arrests made which were justifiable, but these men were citizens of Delaware whose loyalty had never been questioned.

The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to by a vote of three against forty.

Mr. Field said he should vote against the resolution. He was of the opinion that the President had a right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The framers of the Constitution evidently provided that the writ of habeas corpus might be suspended in time of insurrection and invasion, and he thought it was clearly an Executive act. He was of opinion if any complaint was to be made it was that the Government had been too lenient to traitors. "We are therefore irresistibly conducted to the conclusion that the President does not intend to take any proceedings under the proclamation of last September 22d which shall have for their effect to defeat practically the expectations he has founded on the adoption of his compromise. If he should feel bound to issue some sort of a proclamation on the 1st of January next, we suppose it will be

tors.

Mr. Bayard continued at length, saying that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was not an Executive act. If this was admitted, and legislative power had no right to inquire, then the President might imprison men or torture them or do as he pleased with ave room for the more beneficent policy which he evidently has so deeply at heart,

and whose consummation he postpones to the We earnestly hope that the Intelligencer is right in its construction of the President's intentions. In our opinion, he and the functionaries tions. In our opinion, he and the functionaries is selected in good faith. He believed the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was purely a legislative power, and it could only be done the disastrous consequences of the formal issue of a proclamation on New Year's day, purgiven to him. He thought many of these ar-rests were great necessities, and every arrest and the reason for it ought to be reported to Congress. If the power was unlimited the Government would become oppressive, and the people would have been exasperated at the manner of these arrests and discharges, and it was due to the country and justice that no man should be arrested for light cause, and that the cause and charge should be properly explained. and parts of States that shall not by that time have elected members of the Federal Congress. If this war continue for any considerable length of time, the effect upon slavery, without any proclamation cause and charge should be properly explained, and that Congress had a perfect right to call for information that they may go before the people and be able to explain and defend these Wherever the Federal armies march, the slave system, whether they purposely interfere with it or not, will become greatly disorganized and disarranged. Slaves by thousands and

wherever they stay they will commit all the depredations and outrages that their wants and their passions shall suggest. And such things will not be confined to the lines of march of our armies. Hunger and nakedness, unless peace come speedily to the rescue of the South, will be the lot of the slave population

this very subject, and he was in favor of act-ing upon that as a practical measure. Mr. Powell said the President had no right to make these arrests or to suspend the writ,

to make these arrests or to suspend the writ, and doing so was usurpation.

Mr. Powell contended that the people had decided that these arrests should cease. The recent elections showed this.

Mr. Wilson claimed that no such question was settled by the elections. The only thing settled was, that the Republican party could not raise men enough to send to the field to whip Southern traitors, and still have men enough at home to vote down Northern Democrats. That's all that was settled.

The discussion continued at length. Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

EVANNULE. Dec. 8.

the South, reports the rebels in force at Tulla-homa and Murfreesboro. He passed all through their camps, and says that they are seventy-five thousand strong under Bragg, Kirby Smith, Breckinridge, and others. The rebel

ganizations have been entirely broken up, the Hoosier Butternut-hullers are gather them up in small squads every day.

quartermasters are rather lacking in sensi Brandy, gin, rum, and whisky are the four corners of the rebellion.

A special from the Oxford (Miss.) Despatch of the 7th, says, Col. Dickey's cavalry had two-hours engagement with the rebels near Coffeeville on Friday night. The rebels are said to have had 500 infantry, cavalry and artillery. The federal loss was 9 killed, 50 wounded, and 60 missing. The rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

To-morrow Gen. viele, as minutely covernor, will issue a proclamation and writ of election of member of Congress from Norfolk District. A large vote will be polled, as residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effects of the President's proclamaion by conformity to its requirements.

The Oxford (Miss.) News of Thursday says the rebel Gen. Jackson, in command of the rear guard of the enemy, had a skirmish that morning with the Federal advance, near that town. The main body of the rebel army, 40,000 strong, had passed through Oxford twelve hours before. The number of their sick and wounded is said to be very large.

The President, in his Message, implies | BATTLE-FIELD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Gen. Herron's forces en route to reinforce Gen

positions and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay.

The 20th Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire.

The 19th Iowa also took the same battery and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield. Almost every regiment distinguished itself.

tinguished itself.

About four o'clock General Blunt arrived from Cane Hill with five thousand men and a strong force of artillery. The rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

We won the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock that night the whole rebel force are 9 o'clock that night the whole rebel force was in full retreat over Boston Mountains. Our loss in killed and wounded was 600, that of

loss in killed and wounded was 600, that of the rebels 1,500, by their own admission. Several of the enemy's field officers were killed, among them Col. Stein, commanding a brigade, and formerly Brigadier of the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition. Lieut. Col. McFarlan, of the 19th Iowa, was the only field officer killed on our side. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Misouri cavalry, was taken prisoner. alry, was taken prisoner.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

and a patriot, the really cherishes high expectations in regard to the operation of the plan he recommends, still proposes to proclaim on the 1st of January that "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." The

slaveholding States? Either the President's proclamation is a confessed nullity or his plan

numerous, and we need not say what that fearful class, driven by such causes to exasperation and despair, will do. Every man's effections must necessarily suggest to him the whole truth. There are many powerful agencies, which, if the war last, will create

cess of the rebellion, and only want a good excuse to make peace. Unless relief from their distresses comes soon, the situation of the people will be most deplorable. Provisions are at fabulous prices. Grain, beef, and hogs are stripped from the plantations for the support of the rebel army. Bragg is fortifying, and his army will make a desperate fight, as their last hope of success in the West.

A detachment of Col. Foster's command, under Capt. Hoge, stationed at Caseyville, surprised a party of guerillas in Union county, Kentucky, on Friday night last, capturing the whole party, ten in number. Col. Foster is pushing the guerillas to the wall with his force, which are now distributed from the Green River to the Cumberland. The guerilla organizations have been entirely broken up, and the Hoosier Butternut-hullers are gathering

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA. The great prize fight for the championship of England, between John Mace and Tom King, took place on the 26th of November After fighting twenty-one rounds, most owhich were in favor of Mace, King put in one of his sledge-hammer blows and knocket f his sledge-hammer blows and knocked lace insensible. Mace could not come to time and King was declared the victor. It is re-ported that John C. Heenan has agreed to

fight King for the championship, each man to put up £500 perside.

Contributions for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives continued on a most magnificent scale. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool voted 1,000 pounds to the relief fund.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The weather is more mild and the snow has melted considerably. An officer who came through from Alexandria with a strong escort was told at Dumfries that sixteen sutlers with their wagons were captured by White's cavalry last week, and the owners made to large regiment of cavalry

Letters from North Carolina give accounts of an expedition to Hyde county. They went over 100 miles, captured several guerillas, two political prisoners; also a Colonel of the 13th North Carolina volunteers, scared people from Specials to New York papers say that Attorney General Bates is preparing and has nearly completed an elaborate opinion, affirming the citizenship of persons of African descent, under the constitution and laws of the Ministel States. WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

Advance in our Terms of Subscription. The advance in the price of printing paper, our Journal from this date, which will be as follows, per annum:

Daily in the city

We hope these enhanced rates will be only temporary. Just so soon as paper falls to its old prices, we shall return to our old terms of subscription. The advances in the prices of the various editions of the Journal do not bear any proportion to the increased outlay to which we are subjected from the increased price of all articles entering into the publication of a newspaper; indeed the advances are small matters to each individual subscriber, but without en forcing them we should be doing a losing business, if indeed total ruin did not follow our enormously increased expenses. d4 d6&w4

TRENCH INTERVENTION.—The Paris corres pondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says the Constitutionnel of the 21st ult. contains a long article, understood to be from sition for mediation in American affair of the French Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The article admits that the proposition in tended that during the armistice the blockaded ports were to be open, and also explains what forces," and by the statement that neither army had gained any ground. He intended to convey the idea that Washington is to-day more threatened than Richmond, and that at New Orleans the Union forces have conquered the streets and houses-nothing more. The arti however, terminates with an expression which sounds singularly in the columns of a secession sympathizing paper like the Constitutionnel, and is proof positive that the article proceeds from a pen which the Editors could not control. It says that, under the armistice, France would have lent all her aid toward a reconstruction of the Union, and in case it was found that a separation was inevitable, she would have then seen that as few that can never be carcelled. evils as possible attended the operation.

From this and other evidences, and espe ially from the reported private remarks of the Emperor, the correspondent believes that the Emperor's action in offering an armistice was a purely friendly act, that it did not conceal any hostile intentions, that he still desires and would prefer the preservation of the Union, that under the armistice his first recommenda tion would have been a reconciliation and re union, and that his motives for offering ar

armistice were: 1. To show his suffering people that he was doing all he could toward relieving their sufferings; 2. Because he believed from the suc cesses of the Democratic party, and the inac tion of the two armies, that there would be a would like to have the honor not only of arresting the war, but of averting the horror ossibly attendant upon the coming negr

Nevertheless, the correspondent admits that the majority of intelligent Frenchmen view the Emperor's act in directly an opposite

Governor Morehead has left Londo and taken up his residence in Paris. From the latter city be fulminates thus:

If, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever returns (!) to the Union, I will abjure her, as I will the entire South, if she does not fight till the last man is killed, for her indepen-

Charley says he'll abjure Kentucky if sh turns" to the Union, thus pretendin to think her an actual part of the Souther Confederacy. He's a "big bug" with a good deal of hum to him. It is quite ludicrous to him in a European city with a good three him and harm, bidding his dear South figh "till her last man is killed," and warning he that, if she doesn't, he will never sneak to her again. We suppose, knowing Charley as we do, that, if she fights till her "last man" is killed, he will then talk to her women.

GENERAL BANKS'S EXPEDITION .- The expe dition organized and commanded by Majo General Banks has departed from Fortres Monroe, and the public does not know whithe it is going. Speculation and guessing take wide range, beginning with Texas, and taking in Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, North Car olina, James River, York River, and the Rap ahannock. If there is as much doubt abou it among the rebels as there is at the North then they must be sorely perplexed. The secret has been better kept than any other of the war. Heretofore there has been rivalry among the New York papers as to which of directly or indirectly does not authorize. The them should find out and publish first the destination of the various expeditions sent southward. The rivalry exists still, but the caution and prudence of General Banks and sacred. No public servant high or low has the Government authorities have made it lawful right in peace or war to violate the

We learn from residents of the South ern border counties of Kentucky that Colonel Foster has about cleared that region of rebel guerillas. We have already stated that at point back of Caseyville last week he encou tered a considerable force of these freebooter and whipped them badly, capturing arms numbers, and thirty-five or forty prisoners, New Albany Ledger says that Col. Foster is rigidly enforcing Gen. Buell's order for the arrest of all active sympathizers as prisoners of war. In Daviess, Henderson, McLean, and the adjoining counties, order has been pretty fully restored, and no further trouble is antic

The Boston Post, one of the great con servative organs of New England, concluded its Thanksgiving article with this noble and most appropiate sentiment: "May the loving and joyful ministrations of this day do some thing to dethrone the evil spirit that holds po session of rebellion at the South, and which ministers to rebellion at the North, and remite this great people on the Washington ba sis of fidelity to the two great ideas of local selfgovernment and a common nationality which make the underlie of the Union, the Constitu-

The people of Louisville were thrown into a great excitement on Monday night, by a report that Gea. Lee was in Washington arranging for a thirty days armistice.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 5.

We never had an intimation of such a re port till we saw the paragraph above. So we guess the excitement in our city can't have been very tremendous.

The N. Y. Post frankly admits that the timate object of the radicals is the destruction of the negro race on this continent. laments that the slaveholders have thus far preserved the blacks from decline: while aboitionism would take their places and push them Westward to decay and extinction like the Indians! That is the truest explanation o radical philanthropy on record.

What is the meaning of all these rumors and reports of overtures for an armistice, for a general amnesty to rebels, for a return to peace, which come up from the South in these days?—N. Y. Evening Post. We guess they mean about the same as al

the rest of the thousand "airy nothings" set afloat by fools, idlers, sensation-makers, hireling newsmongers, and dabblers in stocks.

The difference between an abolitionis and a pig is that the one's kink is in his head and the other's in his tail. Between an abolitionist and a nigger, that difference doesn't

There is not a living orator whose el quence has half the sublimity of McClellan's

Only cold weather answers for hog slaughtering, but all weathers, alas, will de for man-slaughtering.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

The Cincinnati Gazette, referring t me remarks of ours in condemnation of the Postmaster-General's assumption in excluding certain newspapers from the United States mail, insists upon the lawfulness of the general authority exercised in the case. The Ga-

zette savs: Without considering the justice or inju Without considering the justice or injustice of the cases that have arisen, we would ask the Journal whether the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, has not the right to order the suppression of disolval newspapers, or their exclusion from the mails? If not, the military authorities had no right to suppress the Louisville Courier. right to suppress the Louisville Courier.

We emphatically answer the Gazette's in terrogatory in the negative. The President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has no lawful authority outside of the Army and Navy and of the sphere of their actual operations. Such are obviously the bounds of the President's lawful military au thority. If he may in his mere discretion lawfully suppress a newspaper outside of thes bounds, he may in his mere discretion law fully do any other act whatsoever; in short, his mere discretion, on this assumption, becomes his only law, and the only law of the land. The assumption makes the President in time of war ex-officio a Military Dictator

which, to every right-minded American, i Nor does the particular case adduced by the Gazette favor in the least this monstrous as sumption. The Louisville Courier was pub hed within the lines of the Army and i the midst of a semi-hostile population. That pestilent sheet blew its blast of treason on the very theatre of war. The case is thus not in point. Besides, the President, or indeed any other officer of the government, as we do not deny, may, in the presence of an instant and overpowering necessity, take the responsibility of acting contrary to law, confiding in the purity of his motives, avowing the unlawfulness of his act, and throwing himself frankly upon the mercy and generosity of the courts or of the law-making power. But this is a widely different thing from acting contrary to law with the bold assumption of acting pursuant to law. The one is a sudden breach of law: the other is a deliberate usurpation of power. The one is an offence which may be forgiven or corrected. The other is an example of evil

'Twill be recorded for a precede And many an error, by the same Will rush into the state.

We think we have answered the Gazette with sufficient explicitness, but in order to attain somewhat greater explicitness we will follow our contemporary through the illustrations or variations of the passage above-que

ted. The Gazette continu The acts of members of the Cabinet are the ets of the President, and the latter, as Com-ander-in-Chief, has as much right to order

By no means; for the right in the latter cas is derived from the lawful authority of the chance for an armistice; and 3. Because be President as Commander-in-Chief, which does about eighteen miles above, in Scott county, not extend to the former case, supposing the and visited the residence of Dennis Tramel. and within the sphere of the unobstructed operation of the laws. The two cases are in law ilitary power. The President as Commander-in-Chief may lawfully deal with the last but not with the first. With that the civil ower alone may lawfully deal, for the case. Wherever the civil authority is not only supreme but unchallenged, the military authority has no lawful right to interfere. It is bound to stop and vail its bonnet on the bon ders of that charmed region. If laws are silent in the midst of arms, arms in return are or should be silent in the midst of laws.

Congress in legislating and civil authoritie n executing laws are bound by the Consti-ution; but there are many things necessary n war, which are done by virtue of the war ower vested in the commander of our armies for which we would seek in vain for direct

Very true; nevertheless, these things all things indeed which are legitimate in war, He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, are authorized by the constitution, which is he supreme law of the land, alike in peace and in war. The laws of war form a con stituent part of the constitution, and, conse quently, they both empower and bind the President in his military capacity as completely as if they were particularized in the instruent. In fine, everything which the Com mander-in-Chief and his subordinates may lawfully do is authorized directly or indirectly by the constitution; that is to say, they lawfully can do nothing which the constitution nstitution is the great charter of the sovereign people. Subject to their will, expressed in the appointed mode, that charter is supreme and power. Our country is of law "all compact

constitution. In our noble system of government there is absolutely no place for arbitrary The military power is subjected to the constitution just as clearly as the civil power is. High over both, and high over all, that "sovereign law," the "state's collected will," Sits empress, crowning good, repressing itl.

With due reverence we protest that it would

horses, and other equipments in considerable be almost as great a mistake to suppose that under our system the impressment of a wagon driving the rebels back into Tennessee. The or of a servant by a military commander is intrinsically without the sanction of the con stitution as it would be to infer that a single sparrow falls on the ground without the per ission of Omnipotence. He who commits this mistake has yet to rise to a true compre hension of our government in its full grand

The news is exciting and seems likely be much more so very soon. The army of the Potomac opened upon Fredericksburg yesterday morning before day with one hun dred and forty-three guns, and the fire con tinued without interruption up to the date of the latest despatches. While the bombardment proceeded, Franklin's Division wa rossing the river three miles below the city, and our gunboats were shelling the enem fifteen miles below. The rebels opened-fire one hour after that of the federals commenced. There has been considerable doubt for some centrated at and near Fredericksburg or had withdrawn to or toward Richmond. Of course that doubt will now be resolved. If the main rebel force was in the fight that was in progress yesterday, the conflict has beyond all uestion been a terrible one, and probably i s not yet closed. If, on the other hand, the bulk of the rebel army is at or near Richmond. Burnside may be confidently expected to sweep before him all opposition at Fredericks burg, capturing the rebel artiflery there and probably a portion of the rebel troops, and pressing on toward the Confederate capital with all the energy at his command. We await further news with the intenses

We have just seen some countertei Confederate notes. They are decidedly more valuable than the genuine, for they are printed on better paper.

We hardly know where Gen. Dumont's en made the meaner and more scandalous exhibition of themselves-in the gentlemen's vards at Frankfort or in the field of Hartsville

It is said that Gen. Price is not in ood health. We suppose he is weak in the extreme.

ead-riots, for there is no bread there to rio Perhaps when the rebels learn the full night of the Government they deserted, they

will be proud to return to it. The guerillas have found that light fingers make heavy wallets,

THE TRUE SOLDIER AND PATRIOT .- While en. Pope was under examination before the ourt-martial on Gen. Fitz John Porter at Washington, he offered in evidence the following letter from Gen. McClellan:

Major General Porter, Centreville, Comman ing Sixth corps: I ask you, for my sake, that of the country, nd of the old Army of the Potomac, that you nd all my friends will lend the fullest and and all my friends wiil lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General Pope in all the operations now going on. The existence of our country, the honor of our armies are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same thing to all my friends in the Army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them is, that for their country's sake they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me. I am in charge of the defences of Washington, and am doing all I defences of Washington, and am doing all I can to render your retreat safe, should that

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. We have been very far from admiring the atriotism of those, who, since the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, have seemed disposed to do everything in their power to create dissatisfaction and exasperation on account of it. but we are proud to be able to present to the ountry such evidence as the preceding letter stitutes of the young Chief's true greatnes and nobility of soul. Let the reader bear in mind the very peculiar circumstances under which the letter was written. Gen. McClellan at that time, as a contemporary says, had had his plans thwarted, had had troops withheld from him at a most critical moment, had been placed in a subordinate rank and position, and had been sneered at and insulted by the general who was put in his place, in a general order addressed to his troops. Yet all this ne not only submits to without complaint or murmur, but volunteers his exhortations to those generals, whom he thinks he can influence, to extend, for their country's sake, all the help they can to the officer who has superseded him. Could a man show truer devotion to his country's cause? And when it is re membered that this letter was intended only for the eye of the officer to whom it was addressed, still more disinterested does General McClellan's conduct appear-contrasting forcibly, we are constrained to say, with the conduct in not unlike circumstances of a General whom some of the maligners of McClellan delight to laud and glorify.

AFFAIRS IN THE MOUNTAINS .- We have re eived a letter from a correspondent at London, Ky., under date of December 5th. Our correspondent is a refugee from Huntsville, Tenn., and feels much interest in events which are occurring in that region. On the 7th November a rebel force of eleven hundred men crossed the Cumberland Mountains by way of Big Creek Gap. Arriving there, they separated into three detachments, one detachmen going trough Whitley county by way of Boston to Williamsburg, thence across Gilico Mounthe suppression of a newspaper giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government as he has to authorize General Rosecrans to kill those who are in arms against it. If we deny the right in one case, we must deny it in the quartered on the farm of Mr. J. Chitwood. On the route they stole eighty-nine horses. Another detachment crossed the mountains newspaper to be outside of the theatre of war, The third detachment crossed still higher up, and proceeded up Smith Creek, burning the residence of Mr. Carwell Cross, stealentirely dissimilar. The one lies clearly in ing from him \$690 in gold and driving the lawful sphere of the civil power: the away fourteen of his horses. On the 9th ult. other lies clearly in the lawful sphere of the the same party burned the residence of Dennis Tramel, afterward going to Jas. Chitwood's, at which point they joined one of the detachments from which they had previously separated. On the 10th they resumed their march eason that the civil power, being unob- towards Huntsville, burning houses, shooting structed, has exclusive jurisdiction of the stock, and committing other outrages on the way. Near the headwaters of Buffalo Creek the rebels encountered a number of Capt. Duncan's Home Guards. A skirmish ensued in which four of the rebels were killed and several wounded, the Home Guards sustaining no loss whatever. The rebels then retreated down Buffalo creek. destroying and carrying off everything valua-The Gazette, giving still another turn to the | ble that fell in their way. On the route they oth of whom they hanged in the apple-orchard belonging to the Widow Angel. Mr. Cross was a good citizen, and his loss is severely felt. He leaves a wife and five interesting children. Mr. Conover belonged to the Second (loya') Tennessce infantry, and

> hat the rebels are committing many depredations in Whitley county, Ky. We are told that Robert C. Bowling. sq., of Russellville, is about to visit our city. Mr. B. and ourselves were good friends for many years. In an hour of excitement he was nduced to speak harshly of us without any ersonal provocation, and we were very angry hereat, but all our anger soon passed off through our thumb and forefinger. We sinerely wish him a pleasant visit.

was ill at the time he was so cruelly murdered.

unprovided for. On the 11th ult, the rascals

The New York times, one of the ables of the Republican papers, says, boastingly, under date of the 22d ult .: "It is just one month since the issue of the President's proclamation; and how stands it to-day"? Ah ves. sirs. how stands it to-day? Look around you at the results of the elections during the proclamation's first month, and tell us-"how stands it to

General Butler compels the Episcopa Clergy of New Orleans to pray for the Presilent of the United States. But is it likely hat compelled prayers will do old Abe much

DESPATCH OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF TO M O'OUBRIL, CHARGE D'AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA AT PARIS .- The following is the reply of the Rus sian Government to the French proposals of mediation in America: SIR: I herewith inclose you a copy of a des

patch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which the Duke of Montebello has been obliged to com-

It concerns the affairs of North America, and its object is to invite us to an entente with France and England to take advantage of the present lassitude of the parties to propose, in common, a suspension of hostilities.

In reply to this overture I reminded the French Embassador of the solicitude which our august master has never ceased to feel in the American conflict from its very onset—a solicitude caused by the amicable relations exting between the two countries, and of which he Imperial Cabinet has given public proofs. have assured him that nothing could better respond to our wishes than to see approach he termination of a struggle which we de ore, and that to this effect our Minister at washington has instructions to seize every avorable opportunity to recommend modera-tion and conciliation, so as to appease conflict-ing passions and lead to a wise settlement of the interests at stake. I admitted that such connsels would certainly have greater weight if presented simultaneously and in the same friendly manner by the Great Powers who take an interest in the issue of this conflict. But I added that, in our opinion, what ought pecially to be avoided was the appearance of my pressure whatsoever of a nature to wound public opinion in the United States, and to exthe susceptibilities very easily aroused at the are idea of foreign intervention. Now, acroding to the information we have hitherto received, we are inclined to believe that a published step between France, England, and are the proposed to the condition of the conditions and how considered and how Russia, no matter how conciliatory and how utiously made, if it were taken with an offial and collective character, would run the sk of causing precisely the very opposite of ne object of pacification, which is the aim of

sk of causing precisely the very property of pacification, which is the aim of the object of pacification, which is the aim of the wishes of the three Courts.

We have, therefore, drawn the conclusion that if the French Government should persist of deeming a formal and collective step opportune, and that if the English Cabinet shares that opinion, it would be impossible for us, at the control of the control at opinion, it would be impossible for us, at e distance we are at, to anticipate the manner in which such a measure would be received. But, if in that case our Minister should not participate officially, his moral support is not the less acquired beforehand to any at-

mpt at conciliation.

By giving it to his colleagues of France and f England under the friendly form (forme ficieuse) which he might deem best suited to roid the appearance of pressure, M. de Stoeckl ill only be continuing the position and lanage which, by order of our august master, a best news crossed to have observed since the mpt at conciliation. has never ceased to have observed since the ent of the American quarrel ign Affairs, in reply to the communication to the has reade to us. GORTCHAKOFF, St. Patersburg, Oct. 27 (Nov. 8), 1862

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM CONTRASTED WITH IT COUNTERFEIT. - The recent attempt of the French Emperor to bring about an offer of European mediation in the affairs of this coun try has operated in some degree as a test of patriotism amongst us. So far as the attempt has operated thus, we need hardly say that the radical article has been very seriously damaged. We at present shall content our selves with citing a single example.

Of all the radical Pharisees the Editor of the New York Tribune is perhaps the most pharisaical in his patriotism. He not only aims to be a patriot of the first water bu daily thanks God that he is not as conserva tive patriots are. He is profoundly and loftily and luxuriantly pharisaical. His phylacteries are uncommonly broad, and the borders of his arments are enlarged to the extremest reach f the radical fashion. Well, mark how the triotism of this great Coryphæus of the radeals abides the test we have mentioned. The intelligence of the attempt of the French Emperor arrives, whereupon the Editor of the Tribune forthwith discloses himself in this

remarkable language: We are not opposed to mediation, nor even o arbitration. If to-day a thoroughly up-ight, capable, intelligent, impartial arbiter could be chosen, to whom all matters of difence between the Unionists and the rebel ould be submitted for judgment without ocal, we would cheerfully consent to abide his decision. And there has never been a time when we would not have done so. That is to say, he avows openly that he i

question of his country's existence to the ar-

bitration of a foreign power! If civic base-

yet claim the name of sm, we own we are unable to conce would only obscure of this abjection. Every healthful mind will at once recognize the sentiment avowed by the Editor of the Tribune as political treachery in its meanest and most shameless form. So much for the patriotism of the leader of the radicals. A viler counterfeit never insulted

he public sense. Very different is the result of the application ion of the same test to the patriotism of the onservatives. And here we at present shall content ourselves with citing one or two examples. "On the contrary," says the Buffalo courier, the leading conservative journal in Western New York, noticing the very passage from the Tribune we have quoted above, "w are opposed to mediation and arbitration. We pelieve the American people can settle their lifficulties in a manner satisfactory to them, without either friendly or hostile foreign inter vention. To consent to abide an arbitra tion would be to hazard a decree of separa tion, and that is a contingency not to be contemplated. When the factionists, the aboitionists, and the ultraists generally, who have unfortunately a controlling voice in the administration of the government, have still further demonstrated their incompetence to carry on war or conclude peace, and men who know something of the principles of government are at the head of affairs, the people of the 'Union as it was' will find some honorable method of restoring the integrity of the nation. A peace secured on the basis of Dis union would only be the beginning of another war. The fire-eaters of the South and the malignants of the North will, ere long, so utterly lose the confidence of the people of their respective sections of the country, that the problem of the restoration of the Union will e materially simplified. Meanwhile, we are opposed to any outside intermeddling with our infortunate intestine strife." This has the ring of genuine patriotism. No one can mistake it. No genuine patriot can fail to ap

With the like result does the New York Journal of Commerce abide this test. Our readers know that the Journal of Commerce is the especial organ of the commercial interests of the metropolis of the Union and indeed of the New World. Though conservative by position as well by conviction, the possibility of a dishonorable peace neither seduces the pa triotism nor abases the dignity of this wise and able champion of the Union. "The terms of Earl Russell's reply to the French proposal," says the Journal of Commerce, "afford material for careful consideration. The rea son assigned is simply that there is no probability that the Federal Government will accept the offer now, and that a refusal at this time would make it impossible to renew the prop and leaves a wife and two children wholly osition at an early date. The British Govern recrossed the mountains and made their way time not far distant when such a proposal may o Jacksbore. Our correspondent informs us be acceptable in this country. Had the noble secretary taken into his mind more clearly the colitical condition of this country he migh have found a better reason for his refusal than this which he assigns: - Mediation offered and accepted implies dissolution of the Union already accomplished. This is the grand reason why it is impracticable. Mediation can only be made between two existing powers. To accept an offer of mediation would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy Whenever the Administration arrives at that point of determination, there will be no need of mediation, for the government of this coun try will have been conquered in the war, and he whole objects of the rebellion will hav een attained. It is therefore clearly imposs ble for the United States to accept mediation at any time, nor is there the slightest prospec that any change in sontiment in this country will make such an offer any more acceptable at a future day than at present." Here, too. speaks the spirit of genuine patriotism. And

n this true and manly speech the conservative general heartily unite. By the way, the Journal of Commerce end s remarks on this head with a practical lesson that we beg most earnestly to second. We quote it in full. "But there is in the letter of Earl Russell," says our contemporary that which ought to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the vast importance of his Administration be ing the Administration of the sovereign peo ple of the United States. Already the British ecretary seems to think of 'public opinion' America as something distinct from the Gov ernment. This is an idea which ought not to be encouraged, but which btless will beatesmen if it shall appear that the Admini ration is determined to pursue a policy of was disapproved by the expressed public opinion of the land. The Government will then seem weak, and will not command the respect of Europe as it would if the President were clearly and unequivocally engaged in prosecuting the news went out to England that the great voice of America uttered in the recent elections was the voice of the Government, adopted by the President as the representative of the people. and it thus became known to the nations o Europe that the war in America was the war of the people, prosecuted according to the views of the people, Earl Russell might and would see that it was vain to hope for any day when the Powers of Europe would be invited or permitted to intervene or mediate between Government and its revolting subjects It eminently, therefore, becomes the President to strengthen the cause of the Union, strengthen the Government of the United tates, by showing the world that the people and the Administration are not disagreed on any important line of policy in the war. This is most unquestionably a pregnant con sideration. Its justness and force should carry conviction irresistibly to the mind of

One day the telegraph will tell us of wo vast armies confronting each other at uch close quarters as to be able to see the be disagreeable. whites of each others' eyes, and yet the very next day it will coolly talk as if it had never reamed of their being within twenty miles f each other. We don't suppose that the lightning itself is chargeable with lying, but

its managers lie like thunder. Mississippi paper attempts to disparge Gen. Rosecrans by the pitiful lie that he our sex. was once a teamster. But we guess the Editor will have to admit, that, even if the gallant hero did drive horses or oxen formerly, he heads.

COLONEL MCHENRY DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.—A special despatch from Washing-on contains the following order from the War Department: "Colonel John McHenry, Jr., of sued an order, dated October 27, 1862, to hi regiment, which order is in violation of the article of war approved March 13, 1862, is, by direction of the President, hereby discharged from the service of the United States." Col.

The paragraph above appeared the other norning on the local page of the Journal. We are sure the closing sentence does injustice to Colonel McHenry. Although we do not now remember the exact terms of his "offending order," we have a very clear and distinct inpression that the order did not require "his poldiers to return fugitive slaves." for we collated it with the new article of war at the time, and, as we well remember, were satisfied that on a fair construction the two did not at all conflict. We have now no doubt whatever on this point. In our opinion, the act of the War Depart-

ment in dismissing Colonel McHenry from the service is as unlawful as it is unjust, and we deem it cruelly unjust. Colonel McHenry is dier and a thorough-going patriot, but his recent order of General Boyle: ervices in this war have been arduous, unrenitting, and brilliant. The army does not ontain a more faithful officer or a more loyal nan: it does not contain one more deserving of promotion or less deserving of dismission. His order may have been expressed indiscreetly, for orders written on drum-heads are and has always been prepared to submit the not usually couched in measured language, out it was lawful in import, as most unuestionably it was loyal in purpose, ness can sink to a lower depth than this, and while its policy not only was sound and neessary but is now the prevailing and unchalenged policy in the Military District of Ken-It must be owned that these considerations are of right weighty enough to overpoise a fault much greater than a mere clerical ndiscretion.

We certainly do not reckon it consistent with respect for Colonel McHenry as an honorable man and as a Kentuckian, nor indeed with our own self-respect, to put up any plea or entreaty in his behalf, yet we cannot help elieving, that, on a fuller examination of the ase, the War Department, in sheer justice to a devoted and chivalric soldier of the Union, will recall the sentence of his dismission. If we should prove mistaken in this belief we shall derive little or no satisfaction from the consciousness that in the end the public cause

The following paragraph appeared in the letter of a Washington correspondent of the Louisville Journal, the other day, and shows whither the "conservative" element that the Journal so delights to talk about is drifting. Journal so delights to talk about is drifting If the President persists in his emancipation policy, urges this writer, the conservatives will have but the alternative of revolution or sub-mission—and he takes particular pains to put revolution first. He adds, that the President and Secretary of War will persist. We conclude, therefore, that the conservatives, of whom this correspondent presents himself as mouth-piece, will revolutionize.

Evansville Journal.

We should have expected more fairness from the Evansville Journal. The Editor copies that portion of our correspondent's letter which says that the only alternative, if the President persists, must be revolution or submission, but omits a subsequent passage which excludes revolution and enjoins upon the conservatives to counsel obedience to the powers that be, and to rely upon the belp of a superintending Providence. Is it possible that our old friend at Evansville has in view any purold friend at Evansville has in view any purpose which he supposes he can accomplish by making his readers think that our correspon dents are urging the policy of revolution?

We have no thought of advising or countenancing revolution in any probable contingency or of tolerating anybody that recommends it. If any policy be adopted that we are not prepared to submit to, we shall show our non-submission only by legal and constitutional opposition to it. Some of our opponents would have all power usurped by the President, but we would not have it usurped

even by the people. Col. McHenry, of this State, has been missed from the Federal service for an imputed violation of an order of war in advertising to deliver up all the slaves in his camp to their owners whether loval or disloyal. Some, we are told, suppose that the notice thus issued by Col. McHenry was identical in terms with the instructions recently given by Gen. Boyle, but this is a mistake. We believe the essential policy of the two is the ment seems to anticipate the possibility of a same, but Col. McHenry's order was expressed much less carefully than Gen. Boyle's is. Gen. Boyle's order is that slaves shall not be admitted within the military lines at all. Whether Colonel McHenry's notice was or was not insubordination, certainly that of Gen. Boyle is not. Gen. B.'s policy violates no order either of Congress or the President or the Secretary of War. It is precisely the policy upon which Gen. Halleck acted in Missouri, and it is the only policy which can properly or safely be acted on in Kentucky. It works well. It works admira-

We regret that Col. McHenry is dismissed He has been one of our most skilful and gallant officers. He loves the Union cause, and he has bled for it, and he would willingly bleed for it again even though the blood should trickle from his heart. If he has been guilty of any error in the construction of his duties, it was certainly unintentional. We hope that the Government will see good cause to restore him promptly to his position.

The crossing of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg by our troops appears to have been very hotly disputed by the rebels. But the difficult and perilous enterprise was accomplished. There was a violation of rebel faith in firing from the houses, but this was promptly and effectually punished in the depromptly and effectually punished in the denolition of the houses by the Federal artillery. At the latest dates, the bulk of our forces eemed to be in full possession of the little that was left of Fredericksburg, and to be advancing toward the main rebel fortifications. A general engagement was expected to take place to-day, and the expectation will probably be realized unless the rebels, afraid to risk a regular battle at that point, have retreated or are retreating toward the stronger fortifica-

tions immediately in front of their capital. The rebels between Richmond and the Raptheir strength remarkably well. We do not believe that even Gen. Burnside has been able to obtain any reliable information as to the numbers he may have to encounter. But he will very soon learn whatever is to be learned. We expect intelligence to-day either of a great federal victory or a great rebel flight. Yet, if Lee's whole army is awaiting the shock in the fortifications back of Fredericksburg, the battle about to take place will probably be one of the most dreadful in all history.

The rebels suspended a banner across ne of the streets of Fredericksburg, inscribed-"Winter Quarters." They very soon found their "winter quarters" a little hotter than any summer quarters they ever quartered in. It is said to be a common remark

mong the members of Congress that "the great expenses of the war are not attended with adequate results." Very true, but let us see whether the great expenses of Congress will be attended with adequate results. The railroad from Fredericksburg to

Richmond is in good running order. uppose that the rebel army soon will be. A Memphis paper says that our troops will "press Gen. Price." The consequences may

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11, 1862.
I see in yesterday's Journal an article on
the disgraceful surrender of Hartsville, Tenn., the disgraceini surrender or narsyllie, tenn., to John Morgan's thieving gang, by a portion of Gen. Dumont's command, and your proposition to make the cowards wear nightcaps. I for one protest against this as a disgrace to our sex. The same number of patriotic wo-

Mr. Benjamin J. Adams. merchant of our city, died yesterday. We make the andeep sadness of heart. Mr. Adams has ever been one of our best and most valuable citizens-liberal, sagacious, enterprising, and public-spirited. Very few have done so much as

McHenry's offending order is understood to have been one requiring his soldiers to return fugitive slaves.

Mr. A. was an invalid for several months. He knew, during his last few weeks, that he was about to die, and there was never a calmer or more cheerful death-bed than his. He felt as well prepared for death as for life. He met the dark angel as cheerfully as he would have met a beloved friend. May the green turf blossom as sweetly over his grave as his memo ry will blossom in our souls.

he to promote the prosperity of Louisville,

We are permitted to publish the suboined letter from General Gillmore to a friend in Ohio. We hope the letter will in some measure silence the clamors of the radicals of the subject treated. It certainly should. We at any rate commend it to the best consideration of all concerned. It will be remarked that General Gillmore's very triumphant exnot only a most gallant and accomplished sol- planation covers the ground occupied by the

HEADQUAR'S 2D DIVISION ARMY OF KY., LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 2d, 1862. J M. R. Keith, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio. My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your not of the 26th ult., enclosing sundry slips from Cleveland newspapers, in which the writer condemn in unmeasured terms my course, a they understand it, in regard to contraband I am certain they do not fully apprecia I am certain they do not fully appreciate the subject. I am convinced, and one week's sojourn here would thoroughly convince them, that the policy which they condemn, slightly modified perhaps, is the only one adapted to the loyal State of Kentucky.

The writers seem to forget that Kentucky is loyal, that she has now and always has had a full representation in Congress, that conserved

a full representation in Congress, that cons quently we are not in the enemy's country; that martial law does not exist here, and that the civil authorities are in the full exercise and enjoyment of their legitimate functions, the same as they are in the State of Ohio, or

the same as they are in the State of Ohio, or any other loyal State.

They contrast, unfavorably to myself, my order and Gen. Grant's on this subject, ignoring the fact, which contains the gist of the whole matter, that Mississippi and Tennessee, where Gen. Grant is operating, are in persistent rebellion by their own deliberate acts, while Kentucky is true to her allegiance.

Force of circumstances has made me an unwilling and reluctant actor on this question; my education and profession make me, I trust, an unprejudiced one. While I regret that a course which is demanded of me by the positive orders of my military superiors, and which my own judgment dictates as eminent-ly proper, should not meet the approval of my former friends, I congratulate myself that I am not yet, and never have been, placed in a position where I could be swerved from a plain position where I could only by any political par-and evident line of duty, by any political par-ty or organization sitting in judgment on my actions. As a soldier I have schooled myself to ignore such things. My desire, in these try ing times, is to serve my country to the best of my ability, obeying the orders of my military superiors according to the rules and articles of

War.

I have never returned a slave to any claim ant, loyal or disloyal, and never will. I will not even turn them out of my lines if I know or suspect the owners or their agents are in waiting to seize them. Such a course would be not only a violation of the spirit of the law, but repugnant to my own feelings. But while I am unwilling that any of my troops should become slave catchers, I consider it my

on-combatants within my lines, whether clerks, teamsters, or servants, regardless of their color or social position. Any compul-sory restriction of that right in the field would ruin any army, but especially a Union army in a slave State, and convert it into an ungov-ernable and licentious mob. If I have no right to keep contrabands beyond my lines it s my duty to harbor them; and if bound to receive one I am equally bound to receive thousands, without regard to sex, until every soldier, restrained only by individual caprice or lust, would have with him a negro man or a negro woman, and this colossal and de-bauching abuse would find its only practical ng abuse would find its only practical

nit in satiety.

What honor could such an army expect to reap on the field of battle? What punish would be too severe for the commander who would prostitute it to such ignoble ends? Aside from considerations of professional utility and propriety. I have no feeling in this matter. It is not my aim to harm the matter. It is not my aim to harm the negro, or specially to serve the master, but to serve and save from debasing vices the gallant soldiers intrusted to my care, and prepare them for the honors and dangers of the day of battle. I claim to be a philanthropist and shall rejoice to see every slave free in a legal and constitutional way, at the proper time and in the proper manner. But it is not my duty in Kentucky to free them, and would not be if I icky to free them, and would not be i held supreme command here, and I do n intend to become their custodian, to the d moralization of my command. When order to do so I will discharge the duty to the best of my ability. Until then I shall exercise at my discretion, under restrictions from superior authority, the right to send them away whenever they become a serious impediment to the cipline and efficiency of my command. Nothing short of this would satisfy my con-victions of the duty I owe my country, or free me from the charge of incompetency Please excuse the blunt and unfinished man-

ner in which, for want of time, I am con pelled to express my opinions, and believe m Respectfully, your obedient servant, Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig. General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 12, P. M. }
At ten o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before eleven o'clock the air was again thick, which continued until two o'clock, when it entirely disappeared.
At a quarter past two the rebels opened with all their guns, posted on the first ridge of hills. The main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges and had formed in line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massapo-December 12, P. M. iquely down the river, fronting the Massapo

nix.

Although several of their shells exploded bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring

Bayard's cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being within three-quarters of a mile of the Massapanix creek, their left resting on the Rapahannock. The enemy occupies the opposite side of the creek in force. The guns posted on the bank this side of the river silenced the enemy's artillery. After a duel of half an hour they ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its destruction. Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the streets while driving the rebels out. Nearly every house in the city has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past few days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled, as also all the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent of the edifices. Several cases of wanton destruction of property by our troops occurred when they entered. Property which could be of no use to the enemy remained in many of the houses.

the enemy remained in many of the houses. Some of our troops mistook the British flag for a secesh, and tore it from the residence of the British Consul. This morning the owner came over to recover it, and it was returned WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The President transmitted to the Senate, to-day, all the information in his possession touching the late I dian barbarities in Minnesota. The transcripts of evidence in this case did not reach him till three or four days before the meeting of Congress, and since that time he has received numerous letters and appeals on the subject. He then adds: "Anxious to not act with so much clemenas to encourage another outbreak on the he hand, nor with so much severity as to be

examination of the records of trials, &c., to be made, in view of first ordering the execution of such as had been proved guilty of violating females. Contrary to my expectations, only two of the class were found. I then directed further examination and classifications of all where examination are considered. fication of all who were proved to have par-ticipated in massacres, as distinguished from participation in battles, and that class only numbered forty, and included two convicted of female violation. One is strongly recom-mended, by the Commission which tried them, to commutation of sentence to ten years of imprisonment. I have, therefore, ordered thirty-nine to be executed on Friday, the 19th

Gen. Sibley was ordered, Monday, to carry out the execution.

In the Porter court-martial, to-day, Col. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, an aid to General John Pope, was examined, and testified that he had informed General Pope that he believed General Porter to be a traitor, and would foil him. He further testified his belief that, if Porter had attacked the enemy's right flank, as ordered, we should not only have been a complete rout.

[Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazett Washington, Dec. 10
Releases of prisoners from the Old Capi
ontinue to occur daily. Men who have le ere close prisoners for months are dischawithout finding out what they were in ened for. Six were released to-day.

If General Pope was involved in any radiction of himself in his testimony perning his original intention not to institutoroceedings against Porter, the contradict first told Porter that he thought he would not take any further action against him, believing his acts to have been the result of incompetency and blundering rather than of intentional crime, but that information derived from the President himself led him to change his opinion and prefer the charges. Pope never said, as has been represented, that he had no fault to find with Porter.

McClellan was further examined before the McDowell Court to-day. His testimony on several points is highly interesting, settling

several points is highly interesting, settling the fact that the President and not McDowell was responsible for the division of McDowells corps from the army on the Peninsula, and that McDowell acted under orders from Washington throughout. McClellan refused to give his reasons for believing that, if reinforced by McDowell, he could have taken Richmond. le was notified that he must answer, and the court then adjourned till to-morrow. The following is a synopsis of McClellan's estimony:
The substance of the communication to the

witness by General Franklin from the President, was that the President assumed the re dent, was that the President assumed the responsibility of the change of the destination
of McDowell's corps, regarding that corps as
necessary to the defence of Washington, although the troops actually left in Washington
and in front, disposable for its defence, were
rather more than double the garrison fixed by
engineer and artillery officers, and considerably more than the largest number recommended by any of the corps commanders to
be left in the vicinity of Washington.

The witness does not now recall any com-

The witness does not now recall any communications made to the President by them in relation to this disposition of McDowell's corps. He remembered receiving a despatch from Gen. Franklin that McDowell had

patch from Gen. Franklin that McDowell had nothing to do with the separation of his corps from the Army of the Potomac.

A copy of the New York Herald, containing the speech made at Tarrytown, October 31st, by Hon. J. B. Haskin, alleging that McClellan had stated that he had been unfortunate in attempting to take Richmond, because of the failure of McDowell to reinforce him as expected and promised was submitted him as expected and promised, was submitted to the witness at this point of the examina-tion. The witness said the incident related in the speech was certainly new to him, and he was very sure he had never made the remark was very sure he had never made the remark attributed to him. In connection he stated that he had no doubt said, for it had ever been his opinion, that the Army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond had not the corps of McDowell been separated from it. It was also his opinion that had the command of McDowell joined the Army of the Potomac in May, by way of Hanover C. H. from Fredericksburg, we should have had Richmond in a week after the junction.

a week after the junction.

The witness did not hold General McDowell responsible in his own mind for the failure to join him on either occasion. The witness thinks that General Franklin, on joining him thinks that General Franklin, on joining him on the Peninsula, brought a verbal message from McDowell, expressing his wish to aid him by a demonstration on Fredericksburg.

McDowell here introduced anumber of communications between himself and the President, Secretary Stanton, and McClellan, showing that he (McDowell) acted under orders in not moving to support McClellan. Among them was a telegram dated May 25, from President Lincoln to McDowell, instructing him to lay aside the movement on Richmond, to co-operate with Fremont in the destruction of Ewell and Jackson; a te egram of the same date, from McDowell to the President Lincoln McDowell M of the same date, from McDowell to the Presi-dent, saying that his order had been obeyed, but that it was a crushing blow to him; a tel-egram of the same date, from the President to McDowell, expressing himself highly gratified with the alacrity with which he had obeyed the order, and saying it was as painful to him as to McDowell. A telegram of the same date, from McDowell to the President, saying that his order would be carried out with all gy, but pointing out the impossibility of effecting the purpose proposed, as he could effect nothing in the direction in which he was being sent, would lose much, and that by the

movement all our armies would be paralyzed, from Richmond to the Shenandoah.

The examination of McClellan was resumed, and he was questioned as to his knowledge of the habits of McDowell in the use of intoxicating liquors. The witness said he had known McDowell for nearly twenty years, and had known him as abstaining entirely from the use of wine, or any spirituous liquors, and even tea or coffee; that was his amongst all who knew him. The witness could imagine nothing more absurd than the

harge.

McDowell stated here that he was through The Presidentsaid, a day or two ago, ne whole energies of the Government ow devoted to opening the Mississippi This speculation, in connection with the doub

out the object of the recent expeditions, it is HEADQUARTERS OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG December 11, 3 P. M. Between four and five o'clock this morn he pontoon train, in charge of the 17th and 0th New York Engineers, under command o Gen. Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, where, with infantry supports, an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river. The dull haze so obscured the movement that for a time it was not discovered by the rebel pickets. The pontooniers had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels sucdenly opened a brisk and deadly fire

nills, the men again formed, and, about 6 o'clock, the attempt was renewed; but the robels had now been thoroughly aroused, and, with a reinforcement of sharpshooters, swarmed to the opposite banks and adjacent houses. Nothing daunted, by the hot fire which they oured in at the reappearance of our troop he pontoniers went gallantly to work, but ain-storm of bullets enveloped them, and the lanks and boats were riddled at every volle; de more they were compelled to withdra defall back to the cover of a ridge of hi uning parallel with the river. It is evide hat the rebels have determined to use th ouses of the city for a defence, contrary n implied agreement in a corresponder rhich recently passed by a flag of truce. Orders were given to our artillerymen fire upon the city; accordingly Benja; Edwards', Muhlenberg's, and other bat of the 4th corps, together with the batte the corps to the right and left of the

commenced almost a simultaneous bombard-ment. The fog was so dense that it was impos-sible to see but a short distance beyond the edge of the river. The houses, however, in which the rebel sharpshooters had put themselves were plainly visible, and to them the fire was, for a time, particularly directed. The effect was their partial demolition in a short time after the first fire, and they became untenable by the rebel riflemen, who retreated to the by the rebel riflemen, who retreated to the rear of the town, where they took shelter be hind, as yet, unharmed buildings.

By seven o'clock the bombardment ligeneral, and from that time till one

the roar of artillery was incessant. The eries of the 9th raked the streets with hrapnel, and grape. Though the fog still c inued to obscure in a measure the results hese discharges, the rebels with the grea tubbornness still kept within the city, an mes parties of them could be seen going in ne point to another in double quick. aughter cannot but be fearful amongst the It was somewhat singular that the rebe batteries did not return the fire of our guns. Up to the present time they have not opened. About 10 o'clock the engineers formed for third attempt to construct bridges, after previous ineffectual attempts on the part of the enous ineffectual attempts on the part of the engineers to cross. A party of 80 men of the 8th Connecticut, under Capt. Marsh, volunteered to assist in this new endeavor to finish the bridges, and once more a column, with this reinforcement, started. Under the direction of Gen. Woodbury, they seized the planks and carried out some dozen to the end of the string-boats, placed a part of them, and were then compelled to retire under a very galling fire from rebel sharpshooters, who were securely in rifle-pits below the range of artillery and within 15 or 20 feet of the river's edge. The engineers suffered severely. The move ment having been thus interrupted, the whole party were ordered back to their original po party were ordered back to their original position. At 11 o'clock it was discovered that sition. At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon became general and spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke. An enfilading fire has been opened upon rebel rifle pits up the river. been successful, so far, in drawing sharpsh from the vicinity of the railroad depot gineers are now constructing bridges across the river. The rebels still maintain the ground opposite the upper bridges. Cavalry is now passing Sumner's headquarters, en route to make a charge across the river at one

AQUIA CREEK, Dec. 11, Midnight.
Intelligence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river and are now in possession of Fredericksburg. An enfilading fire from our batteries on the right succeeded in driving the rebels from the right pits on the river's edge, thereby permitting an easy and rapid construction of pontoon bridges.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.

The Washington Star's despatches from Grant's army state that we had captured 1200 prisoners while in pursuit of Pemberton's army, and more were coming in hourly. AQUIA CREEK, Dec. 11, Midnight.

army, and more were coming in hourly.

Nothing definite is known as to where the rebels in Mississippi have fallen back to. One report is that they have taken shelter behind the big rock at Canton.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. SENATE.

The resolution relative to the arbitrary ar-est of certain citizens of Delaware was taken Mr. Morrill contended that the resolution as

it now stood was not a resolution of inquiry.

Int a charge against the Government and an indictment against the President. He should vote for no such resolution.

He claimed that in this state of war and rebellion, with the land full of traitors and spies, the commander in chief has the right to arrest. the commander-in-chief has the right to arrest such men. No one, not even the Senator from Delaware (Saulsbury) has claimed that the men were loyal. There had been many arrests made and the proper presumption is that the Presi-dent has been arresting guilty men, and simply

and the proper presumption is that the President has been arresting guilty men, and simply doing his duty.

He (Lincoln) ought to do it. It will not do to pretend that a whole State and all its people are loyal. It is known that the State of Kentucky has been but a nest of traitors; three out of every four of the able-bodied men have gone to rebeldom, and nobody is left there but old women; yet the Senator from Kentucky (Powell) asks for commiscration for these men. That Senator had denounced the Government from the beginning, the same as his colleague, who followed the logical result of his reasoning and had gone into the rebet army, but not a single word does the Senator offer against the rebels.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolution so as to make the call upon the President instead of upon the Secretary of War. Mr. Wright said he knew no man who was permitted to live in the South who had any sympathy with the North. He would live to see some of the spirit shown by Stonewall Jackson when he found forty-seven of his men skedaddling from the battle. He marched them in front of the regiment and had every one of them shot. Instead of this we have propositions for conventions. He (Wright) would stand by the Government and the President. He would have the power of the Government felt by every traitor North and South. overnment felt by every traitor

South.

Mr. Bayard argued at some length to show the state of affairs in Delaware, and that true loyalty to the country did not imply loyalty to any single individual. If this is a free country, the people in it certainly have a right to inquire into the acts of the President.

Mr. Powell said he had violated the Constitutes and haves ready to receive it. ution, and he was ready to prove it. He re-erred the Senator from Maine or any Senator in this floor to the lists on this question. He lenied that three out of four people of the State of Kentucky were in the rebel army. Three quarters of the people of that State are not in arms at all, and he believed that there were more in the Union than in the rebet army. He (Powell) wanted to indulge in no personalities with any Ssnator, as there was a way to settle personal matters elsewhere. He wanted the Senator to meet his arguments fairly. He did not believe this Union could ever be united by arms; therefore, he had opposed the war, and should continue to oppose it. He was in favor of the convention proposed by his colleague (Davis). He should also vote for any armistice while the convention should continue in session. He contended that President Lincoln had violated the conat President Lincoln has regular army, in the aspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in arms in interfering with the free resting citizens, in interfering with the free-dom of the press, and in his recent proclama-

Mr. Fessenden was willing to admit that something had been done apparently without law. The cry that the country was in danger law. The cry that the country was in danger came always from papers sympathizing with the rebellion. Many things may be and must be done in times like these which ordinarily could not be allowed. Does anybody doubt the patriotism of the President of the United States? Does anybody pretend that he has not done what he thought best to suppress this rebellion and preserve the country, or that he has wilfully violated the rights of any citizen?

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Friday, Dec. 12, 10 o'clock P. M. Friday, Dec. 12, 10 o'clock F. M.)
After occupying the river front of the city, ast night, we lost about one hundred men in cilled and wounded while driving the rebels through the city, they firing upon our men as they advanced through the streets, the rebels being secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught. This morning a dense fog hid every-thing from view, but now it has partically

cleared away. cleared away.

The troops commenced moving at an early hour, Major-General Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Major-General Hooker's grand division.

Gen. Franklin's grand division, which is crosseing nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over. At a quarter past 9 the first gun was fired, the engagement last-ing about half an hour, the rebels not making ing about hat an hour, the receis not making a very spirited reply. It is thought the troops will all be over at noon.

Information received during the night and this morning from deserters and prisoners shows that the rebels have two strong lines of

batteries in the rear of the city—the first one

The whole army is in rapid motion and well ncentrated. The troops are in excellent irits and auxious to be led on the enemy's orks. The enemy has concentrated bis rees and it is believed will give battle. Much will depend on the result of to-day. sanguine of success. NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 8.

By mail, a message of Governor Vance, of North Carolina to the General Assembly, dated Nov. 17th, has been received. It is very lengthy, and betrays nothing like Union sentiments, but appeals to that stern and determined devotion to their cause which can alone sustain a revolution. He reflects severely upon the conscript law, and bitterly denounces the spirit of speculation and extortion pervading the State. He says flour can now be used only by the rich, and everything has a tendency upward. The pienteousness of money and the high prices of property he alleges as a reason why men should be made to pay their debts. North Carolina soldiers, he says, are still suffering greatly for want of shoes and clothing. The present debt of the State is \$20,983,361.

Information received at Headquarters disclosed the fact that a powerful reaction against the war is progressing in the interior. Letters from all classes of people, intercepted by the capture of rebel mails, indicate an unusual prayer for peace. engthy, and betrays nothing like Union sen

prayer for peace. Washington, Dec. 12.

spatches from Rear-Admiral Farragut, enclosing a report from Commander Buchanan, of the U.S. gunboat Calhoun, dated off Brashear City, Nov. 28th, stating that an expedition started from the Calhoun on the 26th ult., up Bell river, and returned on the morning of the 28th with a launch, mounting a 12-pounder Dahlgren howitzer, and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board sixty tents and a few worthless shot guns. Commander Buchanan states that he learns that the rebel steamer Victoria was fired and blown up off Lost Island.

About two weeks before the date of his report it appears she broke his piston rod and sent a boat up for assistance, when, hearing that our forces were in possession of the place,

her. Commander Buchanan learned from a rebel officer who came up with a flag of truce that her crew had arrived in _____, and the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, lothing, &c. Acting master, Frederick Crocker, Commanding the United States steamer Kensington, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department on the 25th of November, that on the 12th ult. the British schooner —, from Balize Honduras, and on the 11th a rebet schooner, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade, at Sabine Pass, and

ent to Key West for adjudication. ants the assertion that the French Govern-nent has no idea of prosecuting any further heir propositions for an armistice or media-

No propositions of any kind, in any form, No propositions of any kind, in any ion, from any insurrectionary quarter have been received by the President or any of his Cabines.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Lieutenant Commanding English, on the coast of Florida, stating that the boats belonging to his vessel had captured in the Marion river the English schooners Agnes and Ellen, and sent them to Key West for adjudication.

Much has recently been said about the inand sent them to key West for adjudication.

Much has recently been said about the invention of First Assistant Engineer Whitaker for firing guns under water. A dozen persons have brought similar plans to the attention of the Navy Department. It is no new invention or secret, having been successfully applied by Endeaved action. No prediction importance Fulton and others. No practical importance seems to be attached to this subject.

CAIRO, Dec. 10. The Memphis steamer arrived late last night, bringing intelligence to the evening of the 8th. Reliable news scarce.

Both armies are said to be moving, and a report received on the 8th of the occupation of Grenada by the enemy was confirmed.

Gen. Washburn returned to Helena on the 7th, and the balance of the army was being brought up from Delta. We captured a large number of negroes. All quiet at Helena.

It is feared Grant will not be able to push on fast enough. If the rainy season overtakes him, he can make but little progress. Those acquainted with the General, however, entertain no doubt of his success.

Rebel parties continue forcing poor white men in West Tennessee into the ranks. They have been particularly active in the vicinity of Memphis, expecting, no doubt, to get those tinctured with Unionism.

[Special to the Philadelphia Press.]

[Special to the Philadelphia Press,]

Reports from Gen. Grant's army indicate that he is brought to a stand still, owing to muddy roads, ten miles beyond Grenada.

The tenor of Government despatches shows that Gen. Pemberton has gone to Alabama to form a junction with the rebel forces in Tenpassee. Gen. Grant Genge fallow at the control of th nessee. Gen. Grant cannot follow at present.
It is rumored that the Mississippi is nearly clear of rebels, and that Vicksburg can be ea-

.Agricultural.

GOOD AND BAD FRUIT .- The remark is often made, that "it is as easy to raise good fruit as bad." This refers to the varieties propagated and planted out. In other words, it is as easy to graf a pear tree with a Seckel and Sheldon as with a choke par, or a Colmar d'Arenberg. We may as well raise the Swaar and Northern Spy as the a horse plum grows no more readily than Lewrence, Gage, or McLaughlin. Hence the care taken by pomologists and horti-tural societies to import, gather up, prove, unine, and select the finest and most valua-

as been well repaid.
But this is not the only care and labor need i to obtain the best fruit—if it came withour ther attention, we should rate it too cheap ad not sufficiently appreciate the blessin avelling through the country, and vis he grounds of fruit raisers, and exami the exhibitions of pomological societies, ry marked difference is observed in the same riety as grown on different grounds. In e case it is small and poor flavored; in an-her it is large, beautiful, rich, and excellent. ne owner of the poor fruit is much disap d sweeps off the premiums with their ex-ellent quality and magnificent appearance, by the question at once arises, what is the use of this difference? And it is just such destions as we like to hear asked.

. The first, and perhaps the most promi-t cause, is cultivation. Place a tree in ss land—or give it no cultivation—let the I have a feeble growth, and the fruit, as a seesary consequence, will partake of the idition of the tree. A feeble tree will, of tree, bear small fruit. Hence one reason y young trees often produce larger and er specimens than old and stunted trees, thivation alone has often changed both size quality in a surprising degree. Some us ago a few trees of the Seckel pear were except to hear year, small fruit, they were red to bear very small fruit; they were tanding in grass, when the whole sur-ras subjected to good cultivation. The crop had pears at least triple in size. A Ghislain tree, on another place, in grass d, bore some of its first crops, and disapntment was felt at the small size and poor ality of the pears. A herd of swine afwards accidentally rooted up the grass and used the land to a mellow surface. The the land to a mellow surface. The that year were greatly increased in and so much improved in flavor that would not have been recognized as the The Duchess Angouleme, when large ell grown, is an excellent fruit. When it is perfectly worthless. T. G. Yeoff Walworth, N. Y., who has been emiscoessful in its cultivation, and obulture of vital importance, and has remarked nat when the specimens do not weigh over our onness they are no better than a raw po-ato; and this, we think, has generally been

deficient or no cultivation.

2. There is another requisite for obtaining good fruit—almost as important as the other, and in some respects more so. This is thinning the fruit on the tree. And yet it is carcely ever practised. The farmer who takes great care not to have more than four stalks of sorn in a hill, and who would consider it folly to have twenty, never thins any of the twenty peaches on a small shoot, and they are crowded, small, and flavorless. The gradener who ar five times as many specimens as it could ofitably mature. The herdsman who should

numerous stunted specimens of fruit.

E. Moody, of Lockport, a very successful fruit marketer, lately stated before the Fruit Growers' Society, at Rochester, that he had found great profit in thinning the fruit on his peach trees; that while he had much fewer peach trees; that while he had much lewer specimens in consequence of thinning, he had about as many bushels; the larger peaches could be picked in far less time; and while his fine crop sold readily at a deliar and a half per basket, his neighbor, who did not practise thinning, found it difficult to sell his for thirty-seven to fifty cents. President Wilder said, in his recent address before the American Pomological Society, "One of the best cultivators in the vicinity of Boston has reduced this theory to practice, with the happiest effect, in tors in the vicinity of Boston has reduced this theory to practice, with the happiest effect, in the cultivation of the pear. He produces every year superior fruit, which commands the highest price. Some have doubted whether this practice can be made remunerative, except in its application to the finer fruits.

By five o'clock General Nelson had reached the scene of action, but had hardly gotten his division in position when the euemy ceased their attack, intimidated by the heavy guns has no doubt of the economy of the practice." of the best apples, assures us that the secret of his success is the thinning of the fruit, and he has no doubt of the economy of the practice."

These two practices—good cultivation and thinning the crop—are the foundation of the difference between such superb and magnificent specimens of the pear as graced the extended tables, and densely filled the vast hall occupied by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and such miserable fruit as we sometimes see borne on the grass-grown, weed-choked, mice-gnawed, sickly-leaved, forsaken et rees on the slipshod farmer's grounds—planted out with hardly the expectation, but rather with a sort of dim hope that they would grow and take care wholly of themselves.

One of the best things that a horticultural difference between such superbanding the crop—are their attack, intimidated by the heavy guns the gunboats on the river. General Buell had pushed on into Savannah before the attack commenced, and at one o'clock on Sunday, accompanind by only his chief of staff, went up to Pittsburg Landing on one of the stamers. After dark all of the steamers. After dark all of the steamers were collected at Savannah to convey McCook's and Crittenden's divisions to the battle-field. By daylight they were all land-coupled by the heavy guns his pushed on into Savannah before the attack commenced, and at one o'clock on Sunday, accompanind by only his chief of staff, went out the pushe ed out with hardly the expectation, but rather with a sort of dim hope that they would grow and take care wholly of themselves. One of the best things that a horticultural

logical society could do, would be to biness which might be expected from utter ect. One collection should be marked ait raised under the eye of industry and lance," and the other labelled "Fruit al-

head as thinning, and is indeed a useful auxiliary to the latter. A peach tree may generially have its fruit readily and easily thinned by cutting back; and an apple tree that is pruned at the top by thinning in from the outside (instead of trimming and thinning up from below, and leaving the outside as thick as ever), may have the proper number of specimens easily controlled.

Orchardists have got to take hold of this

natter. Orchards are increasing in number, ompetition will arise, purchasers are improv-ng in discrimination, and will not be satisfied o pay much for poor stuff. Shrewd orchardists, who know how to secure a permanent demand for their products, as well as to obtain the highest prices, will be first to adopt these modes of manufacturing the finest article, and unless others fall in they will be left in the

All reports that some of our forces have crossed the river are premature. We have not thrown a man across the Rappahannock nor

duty with this army. Gen. Pope's official statements in regard to Gen. Sigel excited great indignation through the army. Gen. Sigel is held in high esteem among our best officers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Dec. 8.
Reports from the river stations note several Monday, Dec. 8.

Reports from the river stations note several deaths from exposure during the past 48 hours.

Large quantities of supplies have been prevented from landing from Aquia and Potomas creeks by low water and ice. The latter is fully two inches thick. Notwithstanding this, the army is generally provisioned for twelved ways ahead.

No movements of importance to-day. Many regiments are industriously engaged in erecting huts as if preparing to spend the winter hereabouts.

The impression however is prevalent that the present quiet will be of short duration.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAGES IN KENTUCKY
AND TENNESSEE.

THE BATTLE OF SHLOH.

The rebel army which had invaded Kentucky after its rapid retreat from Bowling Green and Nashville, seemed to pause for a moment at Murfreesboro' as if to gain breath. It had been generafly supposed that their forces had only thus been hurried to this point to make their final stand against the army marching so exultingly in pursuit of them. But no march sonner were the first steps taken to march.

But one brigade of Wood's division reached the field in time to participate in the action, and after marching twelve or filtern miles to Savannah, were crowded upon steamers upon which they were compelled to stand, or at best to sit down; and upon reaching flushed and into the fight. Now, after long hours of hard fighting they sank down upon the wet ground completely exhausted.

But one brigade of Wood's division reached the field in time to participate in the action, and after marching twelve or filtern. ing so exultingly in pursuit of them. But no sooner were the first steps taken to march against them, than away again rolled the whole mass southward. Most of the army retreating by the Chattanooga road, it was presumed that they proposed taking advantage of that naturally strong position. But the long and rapid retreat, with the enemy constantly pressing them, had disheartened the men. To assume the defensive now and await the attack of a narmy whose superjority they were assume the defensive how and an array assume the defensive how and taken taken of an army whose superiority they were forced to acknowledge, could hardly be expected to result in anything but disaster. Again they commenced their tedious march, pushed down through Tennessee to Corinto, pushed down through Tennessee to Corinto, but they way and

ashed down through Tennessee to Cornau, athering up detachments by the way, and son boldly assumed the offensive in front of en. Grant's army, which had just ascended to Tennessee river. A tyro in the art of war ould have at once suggested the plan of the ebel Generals. It was to draw Grant into a title, defeat him, and then, flushed with vicury, to burl their army upon the successive ditory, to hurl their army upon the successive di visions of Gen. Buell's army, which was known visions of Gen. Buell's army, which was known to be pushing down to form a junction, or to co-operate with the army on the Tennessee river. Gen. Grant's army went up to Savannah on the north bank of the Tennessee, but was soon sent nine miles further up the river to Pittsburg Landing, on the south bank. The old principles of war teach us that a river is an excellent obstacle to have between ya and an enemy we are not quite

south bank. The old principles of was teach us that a river is an excellent obstacle to have between us and an enemy we are not quite ready to fight. Whether Gen. Grant desired to fight the army in front of him has never been made known—whether he was ready to fight that army the sequel very plainly shows. There is a mystery which enshrouds the fatal Sunday which ended so disastrously to the Army of the Tennessee which will probably never be removed. It is one of the grand events that go to make up the unwritten history of war. We can only now study the facts and the consequences; the causes are hidden, at least from the public view.

General Grant's army was thrown across the river and encamped upon ground that was evidently not selected for a battle-field. On the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, it was surprised, driven from its camps, and, notwithstanding the heroic exertions of individuals and individual regiments, was as an army totally defeated and routed. And these were the same men who had gained imperishable glory at Fort Donelson under the same General, and led by the same subordinate officers. There they were heroes; here thousands of them were crowding the river bank, disencumbered of their arms and everything that would impede their flight, and only stopping at the water's edge, while some sought the steamers as a means of escape, others closely scanned the width of the river, prompted by the quick instinct of self-preservation; measuring within themselves the probability of their being able to reach the opposite shore. Yet these men were not cowards. The guns of Donelson had swept through their ranks, and they had not wavered. But now, surprised and overwhelmed, the contagion of dismay spread among them. The shoulder-to-shoulder courage, so essential to success, was lost; and the deep battle-cry of Donelson rose to the shriek of "Sawe qui peut," as they were hurled back upon the river.

But all this time heavier and longer than before, then again, and again. "What is it," the ponential of the co

came, this time heavier and longer than be fore; then again, and again. "What is it, flew from every mouth," a salute in honor o the arrival of Gen. Haileck, or is it the open the arrival of Gen. Halleck, or is it the opening of a battle?" And as the last solution flew along the column, the flushed looks, and the lengthened stride, told how the sought for hour was welcomed, and but few thought of the many that were hurrying to their death. It was but a gloomy prospect that settled down with night upon the Army of the Tennessee. Defeated at every point, and regiment after regiment completely routed: the intempt to summer ten cows on an acre of pasture is not greatly unlike the orchardist who allows his apple trees to bear more than be trees could profitably support; and ten tarved cattle would be a counterpart of the unrevous stunted specimens of frest.

straggers. As this line suffering left of step by step, there was seen a tall, gaunt figure flitting about it which has become historic. Here, there, everywhere, cheering on himen; now disentangling his long legs from the dead horse beneath him; now swinging the dead horse beneath him; now swinging himself into another saddle, and again rolling himself into another saddle, and again rolling himself in the dust beneath the weight of another charger stroggling in the death agony; seathalf it is a strong to a stump, pipe in mouth, giving orders, as the surgeon bound up his shattered hand; he was the spirit which resisted the crushing strength of the enemy and saved the army from destruction.

For weeks after, while the flash of the battle was still on them, the crimson glow on the fugitive's cheek, and the hearty shout of the brave soldier who had done his duty, told, as

up during the night, and Terrill's battery arrived soon after the action commenced in the rived soon after the action commenced in the morning.

The enemy had rested on the field the night before, confident of an easy completion of their victory in the morning. The delay was fatal to them. While they quietly rested after the day's fight, and their men regaled themselves with the contents of the captured sutlers' tents and officers' mess-chests, a fresh army quietly marched in and turned the whole aspect of the day. The enemy had their line formed almost as soon as our own, and ere long swept down upon it, confident of driving it from the field and back upon the the river. But they were met by a deadly, withering fire that staggered them; and they soon discovered, to their astonishment, that Bueil had come—the junction had been formed, the defeated army saved, and their opportunity lost forever. Staggered but not intimidated, they hurled column after column upon Buell's line. McCook's division, after coolly receiving their first attack, steadily adupon Buell's line. McCook's division, after coolly receiving their first attack, steadily advanced, sweeping everything before it. The enemy, perceiving McCook's strength, directed their main attack upon Nelson and Crittenden, with the hope of being able to turn our left. But again and again were they repulsed. Thus the fight raged for hour after hour, until both sides were well nigh exhausted. Gathering themselves for a mighty effort the enemy came on once more. Critical cooling and the strength of the s effort the enemy came on once more. tenden's men wavered, but down the front of his line rode Crittenden, and his men, rc-assured, stood their ground. Again the enemy

lurch. The next twenty years, if the world moves on as it has done, will witness an astonishing education in the masses in a knowledge of excellent fruit, and in the discrimination between a poor and a fine article. If they can be supplied with the latter, they will buy and consume; if nothing but the former can be had, they will reject it with disdain. This will become true to a great extent, sooner or later, and the raisers of fruit for market must trim their sails accordingly.—Country Gentleman.

[Special Dispatch.]

New York, Dec. 9.

Opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.—It is extremely cold, with from two to four inches ice in the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers to-day. Any movement involving the possibility of fighting is considered by our Generals impossible during this inclement weather. Every wounded man would die.

With great fires, long houses, and embanked pallisades under their tents, the troops keep.

To the right of McCook was posted the remnant of the army of the Tennessee, and with them the battle raged with equal fierceness. Sherman was still on the field, leading on the bold, and denouncing those who hesion the state of the river hank was on the bold, and denouncing those who hesi-tated to follow him. On the river bank was one indescribable scene of confusion among the still terrified stragglers from the battle of the day before. Cowards there were among them, who, just sufficiently recovered from their fright to remember their own dastardly behavior, sought to intimidate the fresh troops gaily marching to the field, by predict-ing a fate like their own, or one like that of their more worthy contrades who were

in safety. It had been raining heavily during

the latter part of the day, many of our me, had had nothing to eat since the previous ternoon, and after marching twelve or fifteer miles to Savannah, were crowded upon steam ers upon which they were compelled to stand

the field in time to participate in the action, and then it was only to join in the pursuit. Thomas's division did not arrive until the following morning. General Halleck arrived soon after and assumed command of the three armies which he collected in front of Corinth. and commenced his operations against that place. Although one of the greatest victories in the war, the fruits of the battle of Shiloh in the war, the fruits of the battle of Shiloh were not many. It was premature—brought on unadvisedly by Gen. Grant's army being thrown across the Tennessee river. Though without fruits, what was done was almost incredible. The army of the Ohio had never yet fought a battle. The men reached the field, worn out by marching and want of sleep. They marched up from the river through a terrified crowd of cowardly stragglers, who shouted to them as they passed of the horrors that awaited them. Without food and without water, they fought all day, recovered what was lost, and gained a glorious victory.

was lost, and gained a glorious victory.

But three of the batteries belong to General Buell's army were present on the field. Men-denhall's was the first upon the ground, and was truly flying artillery, pouring destruction upon the enemy at every point. Terrill, the hristian warrior, who has since yielded his ife to his country, arrived soon after the ac-tion began on Monday morning. "Where Ter-rill's Napoleons pointed there silence fol-lowed," and many a stately tree upon the field

of Shiloh will even now speak of the ravages of those same "Napoleons."

The battle of Shiloh ended with the day; and at night the rain poured down upon the living but exhausted forms stretched by the camp fires, and washed back the clammy hair form the dead washed back tree clammy hair rom the dead man's glazed eyes which seemed o be vacantly staring at the heavens as if to ollow the flight of the liberated spirit which had left the dull clay behind it.

IMPORTANT MILITARY TRIAL—THE POWER OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS — OPERATION OF THE CARTEL.

OF THE CARTEL.

COLUMBUS, KY., Dec. 2, 1862.

For the last two days there has been a very important, and, in some particulars, a very remarkable case before the Military Commission now in session at this post, the court consisting of Major H. W. Chester, 72d Illinois; Capt. A. A. Clark, 111th Illinois, and Lieut. L. S. Strickland, 16th U. S. Infantry. Judge W. H. Lander, attorney for the Government, and Judge Bullock for the prisoner. The case, briefly stated, is this: On the night of the 19th of November, 1861, the jail of Mayfield, Ky., briefly stated, is this: On the night of the 19th of November, 1861, the jail of Mayfield, Ky., was entered by a squad of rebel troops, or, as it appeared in evidence, by a guard of eighteen men, detailed for that purpose. The guard being in command of Capt, Pell, while the prisoner, James H. Husbands, formed part of the detail. The jail was entered, and one James F. Conner taken therefrom, and, while on the road to Camp Beauregard, fifteen miles on the road to Camp Beauregard, fifteen miles from the jail, said Conner was killed—shot and bayoneted. On the 16th of October, 1862, Capt. James H. Husbands was made a prisoner of war and sent to Louisville, and was there blaced upon a cartel for exchange. While at Cairo, on his way to Vicksburg, he was ar-rested for the murder of Conner and sent to his post for trial.

is post for trial.

The case being called, "United States vs. mes H. Husbands, for the murder of J. F. ponnor," the counsel for the prisoner filed the following protest, and claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, at the same time expressing a willingness to go on with the trial, provided the protest be entered as part of the record of the Court. Judge Lander, for the Government, expressed himself somewhat surprised at the protest, and was unwilling to go on with the case until the Court had first decided the question of juris-diction. After due deliberation the Court decided that it had jurisdiction and the trial

UNITED STATES Murder.

James H. Husbands.

The prisoner, James H. Husbands protest that he ought not to be held to answer befor the military commission before whom it is the property of the propert proposed to try him on the charge and specific tions preferred against him, nor is he amenable to answer for the same even if guilty, which he protests that he is not, for the following rea-sons, to wit:

Sons, to wit:

He says that he is, and since and before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1861, has been a regularly enrolled soldier of the army of the Confederate States of America, and is and was when made prisoner a Captain in the said army, regularly commissioned as such.

That after the said 19th day of November, 1861, and after the supposed killing of James F. Connor, there was a compact and agreement made and entered into in due and solemn form between the representatives of the Gov. sons, to wit:

He says that he is, and since and before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1861, has been a regularly enrolled soldier of the army of the Confederate States of America, and is and was there and a viscous a Carotin in the said

form between the representatives of the Gov-ernment of the United States on the one part and the Government of the Confederate States on the other part, by which it was stipulated nvenient time be exchanged upon the prin-oles of the cartel for exchange of prisoners, opted and agreed upon between the United and that in said agreement and compact afore-said there was no reservation of any right or claim to hold any prisoner of war or to deny to him the privilege of parole or exchange for or on account of any supposed or alleged crimes committed antecedent to the date of

protestant was taken as a prisoner of war at protestant was taken as a prisoner of war at Rockcastle county, Ky., was taken thence to Louisville, Ky., and was there placed among many other prisoners belonging to the army of the Confederacy in a cartel to be sent to Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of being regularly exchanged pursuant to the compact and agreement above named. And that, when at Cairo, Ill., on his way to Vicksburg, he was in violation of said way to Vicksburg, he was, in violation of said compact, detained by the military authorities of that post, and sent here for trial. He claims the benefit of said compact and agreement above mentioned, and protests that he ought at once to be sent on to Vicksburg, according to the certal above, named

at once to be sent on to vicksourg, according to the cartel above named.

There was no positive evidence going to show that the prisoner was present at the killing of Connor. All the evidence was circumstantial. Quite a number of witnesses were extial. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, the sum of which was that the prisoner was at the hotel in Mayfield, and that he informed the witnesses that Connor was to be taken under guard to camp, but that he should not be hurt. But Connor was killed. In the argument, Judge Lander referred to several principles of law bearing upon the case, and insisted that the evidence was sufficient to show that the prisoner was directly cient to show that the prisoner was directly

that the evidence showed that the prisoner was in Mayfield, ten miles from the spot, when the murder was committed; that long after the guard had gone with Conner, the prisoner was at the hotel, and in no way could be have was at the hotel, and in no way bould he have had any connection with the murder. The arguments pro and con were able and lengthy. During the argument the counsel for the prisoner introduced what is called the "plea of compulsion," and read several extracts from a volume on "Military Law and Courts Martial" by Benet, a late professor of ethics at West Point, showing that a subordinate officer must obey the orders of a superior officer under penalty of death, or such superior officer under penalty of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may inflict. The counsel for the Government contended that if the officers in command of the guard were acting under any orders at all that such orders were unlawful, and that nowhere in the books is there anything to justify a subordinate in executing an unlawful order. He illustrated this position by saying, that if an officer superior in command ordered a subcataract below, then it would be an unlawful order, and a criminal act to execute it. The case was then submitted to the Court and, as its decision is secret, I cannot inform you of the result.

you of the result.

In giving these proceedings to the world, the question of jurisdiction, if properly discussed by lawyers and editors, as it doubtless will be, may make it a very important one. Has a Military Commission the power to arraign before its tribunal for trial a prisoner of war accused of an offence against the statute laws of the land previous to the promulgation of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners? Unless you Editors furnish an answer to this question, Judge Holt must. question, Judge Holt must.

SEE, SEE, ESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. The Navy Department has received informa The Navy Department has received informa-tion from Rear Admiral Lea, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, at Hamp-ton Roads, of several captures made by the blockading force of Wilmington, N. C., and neighboring coast. Up to Nov. 6th the list of vessels captured off Wilmington and adjoining coast since Sept. 1st includes one steamer, two barks, two brigs, and fifteen schooners, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The

of importance from the army of the Potomac by telegraph, it can do no harm to repeat the announcement made in a Washington paper on Saturday, and doubtless already in Rich-mond, that a portion of the army had probably crossed the Rappahannock at Port Royal.

New York, Dec. 8.

The following despatches are published today from the army of the Potomac of the 7th:
A lady who came over the river yesterday
under a flag of truce represents the condition
of the rebel army as destitute beyond description, and that they cannot possibly retain their position during the winter. Quite one third of the army are without shoes, and hun-dreds almost wholly without clothing; hard

dreds almost wholly without clothing; hard work upon intrenchments, unsufficient food, and scarcity of clothing are sending regiment after regiment to the Hospital.

Many citizens of Fredericksburg, men, women, and children, are encamped in woods back of the city, and dare not return for fear of being shelled from their homes.

The weather is intensely cold. There are three inches of snow on the ground, which is ree inches of snow on the ground, which is

Washington, Dec. 7.
A schooner attempted to run the blockade

A schooner attempted to run the blockade this morning off Wilmington, N. C., but was chased ashore by the United States steamers Mt. Vernon and Cambridge and soon destroyed. About 8 A. M. the Cambridge returned with the schooner Emma Tuttle, of Nassau, also trying to run the blockade. At noon the schooner Brilliant, of Nassau, was chased by the United States steamers Daylight and Mt. Vernon thus making three vessels lost to the Vernon, thus making three vessels lost to the rebels in one day. This is the eighth vessel either captured or destroyed by the Cambridge, Mt. Vernon, and Daylight within thirty

The Herald says the Navy Department has received reliable information of the wherea-bouts of the pirate Alabama. The Vanderbouts of the pirate Alabama. The Vander-bilt sails to-day or to-morrow to look for her. The Herald has a Harper's Ferry despatch stating that Gen. Geary, with 3,300 infantry, 12 pieces of artillery and 500 cavalry, marched upon Winchester on the 3d inet, and demanded its surrender, which the people exhibiting man arrival. He reports Genera mas having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st. He met the enemy's cavalry under White, Henderson, and Baylor, at Charleston, routing them and marched into Berryville. The same evening he again met the enemy, drew him into a trapand killed 5 and wounded 1s. The same evening he bivouacked three miles beyond Berry-

ning he bivouacked three miles beyond Berryville.

The next day he advanced beyond the Oquequan, skirmishing with rebel cavalry, and bivouacked in Ark Hollow, between Berryville and Winchester. Our troops captured 100 horses and mules and several wagon loads of flour belonging to the rebel army. At Winchester they also took 23 rebels who were unable to escape. They were paroled. Some 75 conscripts claimed protection which was granted. Five of our own prisoners were released.

A special Washington despatch of the 6th to the Times says: Certificates of \$50,000 ning he bivouacked three miles beyond Berry.

A special washington despatch of the other states, to the Times says: Certificates of \$50,000 each, to the amount of two and a half million dollars, have been stolen from Treasurer Spiner's desk. Fortunately they were unsigned.

Measures were taken to prevent engraving them may, if necessary, to make an election, continue two days longer, and if then no canany more of same kind.

Mr. Stevens's resolution denouncing as guilty of high crime any person in the executive or legislative branch of the Government who shall propose to make peace, or accept or adiagraphs of the control o vise acceptance of any such proposition, or any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and Territories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, the consideration of which was postponed until Tuesday week, will probably be fully disas its position is known to be that no peace is admissible at the cost of a single acre of the

The resolution of Vallandigham prop a convention of the States, which is pending from last session, will soon come up for consideration in the House. WHEELING, Va., Dec. 8.

Governor Pierpont endorses the emancipa-tion policy of President Lincoln. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Specials state that six of our pickets in the Army of the Potomac froze to death Saturday night. Seven died from the effects of cold at Commission Alexandria.

Camp Misery, Alexandria.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7.

bservable along their lines. Gen. Walker telegraphs from Pocatolo

ng orders, to be ready for a move on the shortest notice.

Several large vessels passed Charleston harbor on Sunday, going Southward. It is thought they have gone to aid the Gulf squadron in an attack on Mobile. dron in an attack on Mobile.

The Despatch also says that the Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one fall brigade and one battery of field artillery.

The Yankee forces at Suffolk and in this viinity are estimated at 30,000 by their own nen, who state that this force is to march gainst Petersburg, while the force at New-ern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously

against Weldon.

Banks' Texas expedition is the theme of considerable comment in Southern papers recently received here.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
NASHVILLE, Dec. 7.
Our arms are again disgraced. The 39th
Brigade, Dumont's division, consisting of the
104th Illinois, Col. Moore commanding the
brigade; the 106th Ohio, Col. Tafel, and 108th
Ohio, Col. Limberg: Nicklin's battern hio, Col. Limberg; Nicklin's battery, and a mall detachment of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, vere surprised at daylight this morning, at

Hartsville, by Morgan, commanding three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry.

After fighting an hour and a quarter, our forces surrendered, and the enemy burned our camp, capturing nearly all the brigade train and teams, and burning what they could not carry away. Two guns of Nicklin's battery were also captured. Our loss was between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, who were left on the field. The rebel loss not reported.
The gallant Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, and a Col. Moore, were among the captives.

he captives.

Major Hill, of the 2d Indiana, was wounded, but not dangerously. He says half of our infantry fought well, but the other half soon

broke.

Colonel Harlan's and Colonel Miller's brigades were sent in pursuit, but the enemy had forded the Cumberland river out of reach. A 'ew shells sent after them caused a rapid re

treat.

Major Hill denies that the camp was sur-prised. If so, the affair was more disgraceful prised. If so, the affair was more disgraceful to us, as Hartsville was a strong position. On Thursday'a Lieutenant-Colonel of Davis' division was captured while skirmishing. Two regimental quartermasters of Palmer's division were captured while foraging. Names not reported. Thirteen wagons with the mules, on a foraging expedition captured on Saturday.

ham and Breckinridge there with lifteen thou-sand men, Buckner at Shelbyville, and Kirby Smith sick at Manchester. General Joe Johnston was certainly at Murfreesboro on

A Fortress Monroe despatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated the 6th instant, says a division, commanded by Gen. Emery, sailed from here for the South last night. Its destination is to reinforce Gen. Foster in North Carolina. The rebels threaten to prevent him from advancing by way of Weldon to Suffolk. The reinforcements consist of over 4,000 men. A special Washington despatch to the Post says the Committee of Ways and Means agree with Mr. Chase that no more treasury notes shall be issued.

tleman and total incompetency as a mili-

Nashville, Dec. 8.

The 104th Illinois, 105th and 108th Ohio, Nicklin's battery, and a detachment of the 2d Indiana cavalry, forming the 39th brigade, commanded by Col. Moore, Dumont's division, were attacked at daylight on Sunday at Hartsville by Morgan with three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, and, after fighting one hour and a half, Moore surrendered. It is reported that a portion of the force fought well, but the balance acted disgracefully. The number of the enemy was unforce fought well, but the balance acted dis-gracefully. The number of the enemy was un-known. Everything was burnt that could not be carried off. Thirteen wagons were cap-tured on Saturday while foraging. Gen. Buell and staff arrived last night, tegether with members of the court of inquiry

he blockading force of Wilmington, N. C., and neighboring coast. Up to Nov. 6th the six of vessels captured off Wilmington and djoining coast since Sept. 1st includes one teamer, two barks, two brigs, and fifteen chooners, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The others, with the exception of one, which sprang a leak and filled, were chased ashore and destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROR, Dec. 6.

Twenty rebel prisoners arrived to-day from Suffolk and 40 contrabands.

The Enquirer of the 3d has the following: Two deserters, just in from Washington, represent an abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Messrs. Foster, Sumner, Dixon, Latham, Fessenden, Grimes, and King severally presented petitions in favor of a general bank-

sented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from Gov. Morton, of Indiana, praying for an increase of the pay of common soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Nessmith offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report the number and ranks of aid-de-camps appointed under the act of August, 1861, and also the number and ranks of those appointed, drawing pay, and not in active service. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now in the service of the United State, and where and how they are employed.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the

call upon the Secretary of War for the corres-pondence, &c., relating to the army of the Potomac be extended so as to embody all oper-ations since the first movement of that army. The Bankrupt bill was taken up and post

The Bankrupt bill was taken up and postponed until Thursday, the 18th, and made the
special order for that day.

Mr. Davis offered a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution,
to alter the mode of electing the President and
Vice President—that the President and Vice
President be elected in the following manner:
Each State may, within thirty days next before the time appointed for the election of
President, in any mode adopted by the State,
nominate for Congress one candidate, and on
the first Monday of February next before the
expiration of each Presidential term, the two
Houses of Congress shall meet together as a
convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and all the candidates nominated
by the States within the preceding thirty
days, not exceeding one from each State. days, not exceeding one from each State, whose nomination shall have been authentiwhose nomination shall have been authenticated to Congress, shall be before said convention as candidates for the Presidency, and thereupon said convention shall proceed under the supervision of the presiding officer of the two Houses to vote by open ballot from among said candidates for President, and when any one shall have received a number of votes equal to all the members elected and appointed by both Houses of Congress, he shall be declared by the President of the Senate to be elected President of the United States. In all cases where balloting shall have been continued in the mode through five days and no election shall through five days and no election shall have been effected on the sixth day, it shall be

didate shall have received the required number of votes, the officers presiding over the conven-tion shall report the state of facts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it shall thereupon pronounce which of the two candidates shall fill the office. The resolution ras ordered to be printed.

After Executive session the Senate adjourne Mr. Wickliffe introduced a bill for the protection and relief of loyal citizens whose property and slaves have been taken, seized, and abstracted by officers of the army of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary

ommittee.

Mr. Van Wick introduced a bill to provide Mr. van Wick introduced a bit to provide for the immediate payment of clothing lost in the service by soldiers of the United States. Also, a bill increasing the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers, and musicians. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Mili-

bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to indemnify President Lincoln and other persons for suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof. The bill is the same as that offered last week.

Mr. Vallandigmen objected to reading the bill a second time and therefore under rule.

last week.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to reading the bill a second time, and therefore, under rule, the question occurred shall the bill be rejected. The House refused to reject—34 against 90. The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Stevens then asked that the bill should be put upon its passage. Main question ordered—83 against 47.

Mr. Olin expressed surprise that any objection should be made to postponement, when an opportunity for its discussion could be afforded. If postponed until Thursday, it could be examined with care and wisdom, which the house should bring to bear upon the subject. What he objected to especially was that a measure of such great importance, and upon which there was such diversity of opinion, should be hurriedly thrust through the House. The President had authority by law to exercise all the power he had exercised with regard to the writ of habeas corpus. He concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens), that a bill of this character was proper; but, while he should regret to see the bill hurried through without ten members knowing its provisions, it was discreditable to the House and the country, and he should feel ashuned to return to his constituents and say that Congress had passed an act without permitting a word, yea or nay, to be said on the subject. He hoped, for the credit of the House and the country, that the matter would be postponed.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Not carried—45 to 88.

Mr. Stevens explained that it was not his

Mr. Hollman moved to lay the old of the table. Not carried—45 to 88.

Mr. Stevens explained that it was not his intention to put the bill on its passage, as he desired an amendment, in order that those who had been imprisoned illegally might have their

mad ceen imprisoned inegarly might have their remedy.

Mr. Stevens, in further explanation, said he doubted the authority of the President to suspend the habeas corpus, except from absolute necessity during recess. He held that Congress was the sovereign power, not the President. He had carefully copied the bill from precedents of English Parliament for the last two centuries not adding a word event what precedents of English Farliament for the last two centuries, not adding a word except what was necessary. Under the present circum-stances of the country, the President was jus-tified in exercising the power at the time of our extremest peril, when traitors were found in every household and township North and South. The bill passed—90 against 45. [From the Texas Republican, Nov. 1.]

Discovery of a Union Plot in Texas.—
Execution of about Fifty of the Parties Implicated.—A week or two ago we gave a brief account of the trouble in Cook couny, growing out of the discovery of a treasonable plot ing out of the discovery of a treasonable plot to surrender that portion of the State to Federal authority. Cook county is a border county, contiguous to the Indian Territory, and is thinly inhabited, a great portion of the settlers being originally from Ohio and Indiana. It seems there was a secret organization formed, having signs, grips, and passwords. The members were sworn to secrecy, and those found worthy were intrusted with three degrees. The first degree bound the member to secrecy and to avenge a brother member blood. The second degree was confined to robbing, jayhawking, &c. The third contemplated the re-establishment of the old Union. plated the re-establishment of the old Union

By some means the whole plot was discovered and created intense excitement. About seventy men were arrested, the most of them we understand, low characters, with here and there a man of limited influence. About when the community was freshly excited by the intelligence that the son of a hotel-keeper at Gainesville (whose name we do not recol-lect) had been waylaid and assassinated sev-

at Gainesville (whose name we do not recorlect) had been waylaid and assassinated several miles from town.

Colonel William C. Young and several others went out to get the body, but had not reached the spot when some one in ambush shot Young through the head, killing him instantly. Such was the exasperation caused by these assassinations that the community hung several others.

The number executed in Cook county, at last accounts, reached forty-two, and two others were shot in attempting to make their escape. The extent of the plot was not known, but it was not supposed to be very extensive. How could it be when there are probably not a thousand Union men (if so many) in the State? It was traced, however, to Grayson county; some few arrests have been made at Sherman, and one man was condemned to be hung. Others, it was expected, would be summarily dealt with.

Since writing the foregoing, it is rumored that several persons have been hung in Grayson county, and among them a Dr. Lively.

MARRIED. On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, John G. King, Esq., Mr. Isaac H. Fekley and Miss Sallie H. King, both of Jefferson county, Ky.

Departed this life on the 19th day of July past, dahoe, in the Territory of Colorado, in the 20th y f his age, Anders Gamas, Jr., well known in Leyulle, Ky., where he resided until a few months p ious to his death.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from naturewarranted not to insure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a relevable Black or Rown, leaving the Hair soft and

eplendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. **The Genuine is struct WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. 81 Barciny Street, New York (Late 283 Broad and 16 Bond street. june8wly

NEW CURRENCY Magic Pocket-Books. A large assortment at wholesale by J. R. DILLON,

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is a Week

MARION HARLAND, author of "Miriam.

VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, whose domestic sketch

TERMS.

\$6. Eight ceries (and one extra), \$12

A SPLENDID PREMIUM.

nding thirty subscriptions to the Post, and \$60, will given as a Premium one of WHEELER & WIL ON'S SEWING MACHINES, such as are sold b them at Forty-Fire Dollars (\$15). The machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, and will be sent boxed, with full directions for setting up and using, and with no expense except for freight.

DEACON & PETERSON, Publisher

d9 d&w1 THERE ARE CONFINED IN THE JAIL

THERE ARE CONFINED IN THE JAIL of Warren county, Kentucky, as runaway slaves—DICK, says he belongs to Brown Frost, of Williamson county, Tennessee; is 5 feet 6 inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

BOB, belonging to Wm. Norworthy, of Montgomery county, Tennessee; a'out 5 feet 6 inches high, 10 years old, black, and will weigh about 180 pounds.

ELI, belonging to Levi Garrett, of Marshall county, Tennessee, 6 feet high, 25 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 175 pounds.

JERRY, belonging to Mm. Lusters, of Warren county, Tennessee; near feet high, black, 17 years of age and will weigh a to 11 H0 pounds.

he is from Wisconsin; copper color, 5 feet s inches high, weighs about 130 pounds.

HENRY, says he belongs to Dr. Leary, of Edgefield, Tennessee; 5 feet 7 inches high, scar on the left wrist, weighs about 120 or 130 pounds.

DAVE, says he belongs to Dr. Bowman, of Davidson county Tennessee; copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, scar or mark on the left cheek, weighs about 130 rounds. STEPHEN, belonging to Wm. Finger, of Warren

alt with according to law.
R. G. POTTER.
Jailer of Warren county, Ky

2 Steers, three and four years old; 1 Two-horse Wagon; 1 Ox Wagon; A lot of Plows, Harrows, and other Farming Uter HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS. The solution of the purchasers to give bond with good ing the force and effect of judgments.

JOHN W. COMBS, Sheriff Woodford country. Commissioner's Sale.

A. C. & Charles Hayes, &c., plfs., against Obed. W. Swearingen, dfts., Barnes & Burditt, plfs., against Obed. W. Swearingen, &c., dfts., \$\frac{1}{2}\$ In Equity.

DY VIRTUE OF TWO DECREES OF THE BUL.

Bitt Circuit Court, rendered at the August term, 1862, in the above causes, the undersigned Commission or will self, at the Court-house door, in the town of Shepherdsville, on Monday, the 18th day of December 1862, is ing county court day, so much will Lot, will. Shepherdsvine, on Monday, the January, 1840, 1862, being county court day, so much Machinery, and Fixtures, known as Mill," in the town of Mt. Washington, Ky., as will satisfy the decrees aforess suits. Sale on a credit of and 12 months.

THE GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

ery Fair in the United States where it has exhibited to this date. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 5 Masonic Temple, Louisvi

A MAN OF A THOUSAND A Consumptive Cured. JAMES, A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

EAGLE SHOE STORE, 430 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.,

R. Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters made to order. Shoes sold wholesale at very low p GORMAN & NORRIS.

BY PHILIP FAGENBUSH, LIVING EIGHT miles from Louisville on the Bardstown pikes to an IRON GRAY HORSE, about 16 hands high no flesh marks. The owner is called on to come for ward, prove property, and pay expenses. d2 d3&w2* Wanted Immediately.
RY TOWN AND VILLAGE, AN AGENT

Committed to Monroe County. Ky., Jail

Slaves Committed!

COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BUR-lington, Boone county, Ky., on Saturday, the 20th inst., TWO RUNAWAY XE-GRO SLAVES, named respectively SAM

Hardinsburg, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862-ws*

Jailer of Hardin coun

h said, no ceard, idend face, high Frienesd an bones, broad access the forehead, and has a boy penrance. Saws he belongs to Repert Duyes of A , and was jurchased of Mr. Hawkins, of Lexing

NOTIOE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! CHEAP SHOES! Private Medical Treatise on the Physical Medical View of Marriage.

50 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithograp PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TO Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 26th of October, 1862, as a runaway slave, a boy calling himself Wilbliam, says he belongs to Dr. William A. Hunley, of ville; is about 16 years old, 3 feet 2 inches high; a about 12 pounds; has a spot of gray hair on

about 120 pounds, it side of the forchead. WILLIAM KNIGHT, J. H.C.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jai'er H. C., Munfordville, Ky.

The total rebel losses in the recent battles amount to 75,000 men. It says the people of Charleston pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds to the government, and that the rebel government will issue receipts for all lead pipe and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war.

Nashville, Dec. 10.

Gov. Johnson is about to issue a proclamation assessing the wealthy rebels of Nashville to the amount of \$60,000 for the support of the indigent during the winter. The list contains all the prominent rebel sympathizers in the city.

All is quiet in front to-day. Gen. Negley at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the city. He takes the field. Gen. Mitchell succeeds him. Gen. Johnson, captured in August at Gallatin, having been exchanged, has been assigned to the command of the 2d division. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

New York, Dec. 10.

New Orleans advices report the rebels preparing to attack our gunboats at Galveston
with five heavily armed river steamers with
sides covered with cotton bales. Also, that sides covered with cotton bales. Also, that about 5,000 troops intend coming down under cover of night and board our gunboats.

Gen. Magruder assumed command of all the rebel troops here.

A New Orleans letter states that Gen. Butler has extended his confiscation order to the entire State of Louisiana west of Mississippi, except the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, and Placouemine.

and Placquemine.

The French occupied Tampico without opposition, the Mexicans previously dismantling the forts. Gen. Torey was still at Orizaba It is said part of Torey's force was in motion

CAIRO, Dec. 8. Memphis papers have news from Oxford up

Memphis papers have news from Oxford up to Thursday morning.

At that time Jackson's Confederate cavalry, with some infantry and a battery, were having a skirmish with the Federal advance, just outside the town. The main body of the rebels had passed through twelve hours before. Pemberton's army is represented as being very much demoralized, the greater part of it being ignorant of their destination and of the necessity of falling back. It is said to have been about 40,000 strong, with a large number of sick and disabled. This is undoubtedly just about the number against which

nave been about 40,000 strong, with a large number of sick and disabled. This is undoubtedly just about the number against which gen. Grant is leading his splendid army, and it is about all the force that the Confederates can bring to the defence of Mississippi.

No report of Bragg's force has reached Pemberton, nor is it likely it will.

It is now almost certain that Jackson and Vicksburg will be abandoned without a struggle, and if the Mississippi is not open by Christmas, it will be because a conflict of authority and a rivalry between commanding officers will prevent it.

Guerillas continue to enforce the conscript law in West Tennessee. On last Friday they were near White's Station, and every man under forty is carried off. Many have fled to Memphis for protection, but the great mass had to go with the conscripting party.

I saw a gentleman this morning direct from Bloomfield, Missouri. He says outlaws have it all their own way, and mentions particulars of several cases where men have been shot at their own firesides or in their beds; and one or two instances in which the father has been shot before the eves of his distracted family. or two instances in which the father has bee shot before the eyes of his distracted famil In several instances the last cow or horse poor widow women has been taken. Neith ge nor sex escapes. READQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

READQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 10.)

Gen. Burnside to-day visited Gens. Sumner and Hooker's command. The troops, on parade, uproariously cheered him as he passed.

The energy of the quartermasters of commissaries has placed the army in such a condition that he want can be anticipated for some time to come. The hardness of the roads and increased facilities on railroad have enabled the Quartermasters' Department to bring forward from the shipping points a large amount of supplies above the daily consumption.

Should the army be put in motion at any hour, these departments will be found in excellent condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

and also relates certain statements which, he states, Davis made to him upon the occasion. The President, however, became satisfied that resident, however, became satisfied that had not seen Davis at all, and that the story was a very shallow attempt at dem. Jeff Davis can redeem Green's eter, if he will, by verifying his state-

ordering the execution of thirty-e Minnesota Indians on the 19th nat. These form only one class of the crimi-nals, and include the Indians concerned in the massacre of families and other brutal out-rages. The executive decision was based on the record of evidence furnished to him. Gen. Sibley has been directed to await instructions respecting the remainder of the convicted sav-tages.

A large number of officers are daily arriving om furloughs and assuming their active du-sin camp. There has been a considerable ange of position of the several army con-ithin the past few days, foreshadowing fu-

ture movements of importance.

It is stated to-day by reliable observers that the enemy has one hundred and eighty guas in position on the south side of the Rappahannock, some of which are of heavy calibre. NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 2. Eighty seven men were killed at Hartsville

mostly of the 104th Illinois and 2d Indians cavalry, who fought bravely. The German regiments broke early in the action. Our force numbered 1,384 men, most of whom were captured. It was clearly a surprise.

Two brigades were within nine miles of Hartsville, and they started as soon as cannonading was heard.

Assistant Surgeon Hellick, of the 108th Ohio, was dismissed from the service to-day, for basely deserting early in the action.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 6th, rith late advices from Mexico, arrived this

evening.

The position of the French at Vera Cruz and Orizaba is represented to be very critical, having no fodder for cattle and no fresh food for troops who suffer from dysentery.

The force from Jalapa had been cut off from supplies from Vera Cruz by the Mexicans retaking Puerite National, a part of which had been destroyed.

between them, and announce their de-termination to flood the valley by opening the sluices and taking down the walls of the lakes, rendering the City of Mexico im-possible to be reached, except by turnpikes, which will be defended. GALLATIN, TENN., Dec. 9.

Our loss in the late fight at Hartsville is about 50 killed and 70 wounded. Adjutant-General Gholson was instantly killed while gallantly leading his men into action, his body being found amid a pile of slain. The rebel loss was fully up to our own.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION . WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill forfeiting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army during the time they are absent, except when upon sick leave. Adopted.

Mr. Howard offered a concurrent resolution instruction the ionic approach. ructing the joint committee on the conduc

of the war to make a report with all conveni-ent speed. Adopted.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution instructing

the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the adoption of some system more efficient and practicable than the one now in use for the identification of discharged soldiers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the House bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners and authorizing Judges of the United States Court to take bail and recognizances to secure their trial, was taken up, ordered to be printd, and postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Henderson gave notice that he should ntroduce a bill to aid the State of Missouri in

tion, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House, first, how many commissioned officers of the army are now absent from their respective comare now absent from their respective com-mands, and specifying the number of each grade, and whether absent without leave, on leave, or by detail. 2d, The number of Maj. Generals and Brigadier Generals who are not assigned to any actual command, the name of assigned to any actual command, the name of each, the length of term since engaged in actual service, and the names of members of the staffs of each of such Generals, their grades, and how long employed in actual service, and specifying only such Generals and members of their respective staffs as are receiving their pay and allowances from the Department. 3d, The number of sides-de-camp which may be dispensed with without impairing the other. dispensed with without impairing the pub

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. 96 against 55. Adjourned.

In the Court of Inquiry, in the case of McDowell, McClellan testified that he received at the hands of McDowell the fullest and most the hands of McDowell the fullest and most cordial co-operation in the preparations for the Peninsular campaign. I know mothing personally of McDowell's conduct while in command of the Department of the Rappahannock, except that I received two telegrams from him about the 20th of May; the first informing me that he would move by a certain date to may assistance; the second that unlooked for circumstances had caused a delay of a few days. I don't know officially, but have every reason to be morally certain that his failure to advance to my assistance at that time was owing to circumstances beyond his control.

[Herald's Special]. [Heradd's Special].

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.

Col. Stanley Mathews, commanding a brigade in Van Couver's division, had a sharp fight yesterday 5 miles north of Lavergne, while foraging. He commanded the 51st Ohio, 35th Indiana, and 21st Kentucky infantry, with one gun of Swallow's 7th Indiana battery, escorting five forage wagons. Ten men, and a sergeant of the 21st Kentucky were left for guard at Dobbins' Ferry, and wagons filled, when Wheeler's rebel cavalry brigade, 12th Tennessee infantry, and a full battery, attacked them in the rear. The 51st Ohio and 35th Indiana were taken back by Mathews at double quick, and in thirty minutes the rebels were repulsed. The wagons were retired rapidly to camp, escorted by the 51st Ohio, the 21st Kentucky forming the rearguard.

Half an hour later the enemy attacked us again in our rear, and, after sharp fighting, were repulsed. The brigade returned to camp without losing a wagon. Lieut. Col. Balfe, of the 35th Indiana, had the bone of his left arm badly shattered. Adjt. B. R. Muller, of the same regiment, was killed. Lt. Jesse McDaniel, of the 21st Kentucky, is supposed to have been killed; also two privates; besides, we had 29 wounded and 9 missing. Five wounded and one dead were left behind from inability to carry them off. They were conveyed to Dr. Charleston's residence, near the field. The rebel loss was not ascertained. NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.

reyed to Dr. Charleston's residence, hear the field. The rebel loss was not ascertained. Rosecrans and other Generals assert that the affair reflected great credit on Mathews. The troops behaved splendidly. Mathews was thrown from his horse in the action and badly

[Special to a New York Paper.]

Washington, Dec. 19.
It is reported on very direct and trustworth authority that President Lincoln has opened a correspondence on matters of national concern with the Governor elect of New York.

Gen. Blunt telegraphs Gen. Curtis that the rebels, with whom he fought the battle at Prairie Grove, have probably crossed the Arkansas River.

The enemy left all his wounded on the field, and most of his dead uncared for. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large number of the remainder are wounded mortally.

tle, and a large number of the remainder are wounded mortally.

Their total loss is estimated by Blunt at nearly 2,000. Our loss was 200 killed and 500 wounded. Most of the latter will recover.

General Herron puts the enemy's loss at 500 to 700 killed, and 2,500 wounded, and estimates our own loss higher than Blunt, Col. Black, of the 38th Illinois, was killed, and Maj. Thompson, of the 20th Iowa, wounded. The enemy lost five Colonels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11,
The Press has the following:
Nashville, Dec. 10, P. M.—The rebels under Joe Johnson, Bragg, Cheatham, Forest, and Morgan appeared in our front in great force this nearring. A battle is momentarily expected near Hartsville. Reinforcements are hurried forward. Every point will be strengthened. The recent rebel victory at Hartsville emboldened the enemy. Forest holds Clarksville

with considerable force. NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.
The army news is unimportant. Reports from below say that Bragg has gone to Missispip and Joe Johnston is commanding the ebel army of this State. NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.

The small-pox is raging at Chattangoga.
The East Tennesseans have rebelled to escape conscription, and a large number are in arms near Charlotte. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,)

December 11, 9 A. M.

Everything last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing the river. During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 increase places. Washington, Dec. 10.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer Montgomery on the 20th ult. captured the rebel sloop Westchester, with a cargo of cotton, while attempting to evade the blockade off Mobile.

On inquiry it was ascertained that a man, calling himself J. Wesley Green and professing to reside at Pittsburg, Penn., called on the President some time in November and stated to him that he had two interviews with Jeff Davis at Richmond on the last day in October, and also relates certain statements which, he guns to open on the city. The cannonading, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible. The city is on fire, and its destruction

About seven o clock this morning the enemy opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no injury.

General Franklin constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with but slight opposition. His troops are now crossing, and the gunboats are shelling the enemy about fifteen miles down the river,

where they have been concentrating their forces for the past few days. The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges ha again been commenced. The troops are under arms near the river, prepared to r over as soon as the bridges are completed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOKAC, December 11, M.
On the attempt being made to finish the bridge on the attempt being made to naisa the bridges in front of the city the rebel infantry again opened their fire, when our artillery in posi-tion again opened on the city, the result being that the city was freed in several new places. The enemy has used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men, who are holding the river in front.

Burnside has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under the cover of the fire of which, it is believed, the bridges can be finished.

The killed and wounded do not amount to more than fifty men.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, But little firing took place between eleven and two o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They numbered one hundred and seventy-six guns. At a signal they all opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding places. The shot and shell went through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with

the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view.

It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds stepped forward, but all could no go. About one hundred were selected. They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect shower of iron hail on the op posite bank. They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss, and with fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking one hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side at half-

past four o'clock. past four o'clock.

Two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works. The two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready. A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that site side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made. The rebels fired but few guns in the mo.ming and none in the after-noon, although their works were in easy range

during the forenoon.

The rebels burned the railroad bridge outside of the city. Between thirty and forty houses were burned, mostly in the business part of the city. During the day between 8,000 and 9,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by our artillery. Everything is quiet to-night. The indications are that a battle will night. The indication to fought to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. The Alabama, until close upon the captured ressels, carried the American flag. The crews the two vessels, except Capt. Sinclair, of the T. B. Wales, were kept in irons till they reached Martinique. Semmes said she was the twenty-third vessel he had burned. The second mate and eight of her crew joined the Alabama's crew, which now numbers one hundred and fifty. Upon the arrival of the San acinto at Martinique she furnished the brig lammond, in port, with rockets to be sent up when the Alabama was leaving port. The san Jacinto also kept two armed boats plying bout the harbor at night, but they did no

bserve her exit. The Alabama was furnished with a pilot by e French authorities, and was, it is supposed loted out by a channel unknown to the Sar eized by the French authorities, and was sti in custody when the schooner Alice left. The San Jacinto was thirty miles at sea, and only knew of the Alabama's escape when the Alice came out.

The cargo of the J. B. Wales was valued at

\$200,000.

The Alabama went to Martinique to receive coals from an English brig. The latter also brought her two Armstrong 100-pounders. The brig went off with the Alabama.

It was reported at St. Thomas that the Alabama had been piloted into the harbor of St. Johns, a few miles above, and was there taking in coal and guns. The intelligence was sent to the San Jacinto. Semmes boasted of having been at one time within seventy miles. After debate the bill was passed by a vote of laving been at one time within seventy mile of Sandy Hook.

WARINGTON, Dec. 11.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, has prepared a bill which he will introduce in the House, to submit the propositions of President Lincoln to the State of Missouri, that, upon the adoption by that State of a system for the immediate abolishment of slavery, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1861, the United States will provide for the compensation of loval will provide for the compensation of loyal owners of the slaves therein, to the extent of \$20,000,000 in United States bonds, redeemable in thirty years, and will remove to some place out of the United States and colonize such of

e emancipated slaves as shall elect to leave the emancipated slaves as shall elect to leave the State.

CAIRO, Dec. 11.

Army officers who arrived from Oxford on Monday, report the main body of General Grant's infantry then encamped a short distance south of Oxford, and the cavalry, under Colonel Dickey, near Coffeeville, fifteen miles from Grenada. It was not probable that the infantry would move before to-day for the reason that they were awaiting the arrival of supply trains from Holly Springs. The Texan Rangers hold possession of the country west and south of White river.

Intelligence from Helena states that General Hovey's expedition destroyed a portion of the Mississippi Central railroad, burned bridges, and otherwise obstructed the Mississippi and Tennessee road. During the march they engaged the enemy at three different points, and succeeded in driving them back in every instance. We had several wounded, but none were killed.

Were killed.

New York, Dec. 11.
The election in the First Congressional District of Louisiana resulted in the choice of Mr.
Flanders by a vote of 2,186 against 136 for Bouligny, and in the 2d District Hahn receiv-Bouligny, and in the 2d District Hahn received 1,444, Dwiet 904, Greathouse 328, and Bar [Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.

Messrs. Editors: The whole army moves a short distance to-day. Gen. Negley leaves the command of the post. We had a small fight in front yesterday. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,]

December 13, 11 P. M.

The fog began to disappear early in the morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebels' positions.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted behind works, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, Gen. Sumner assigned that duty to Gen. French's division, which was supported by General Howard's.

The troops advanced to their ways in the morning of the country of

Howard's.

The troops advanced to their works at ten minutes before twelve at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire. When within musket range, at the base fire. When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops met a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, which were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of men moved to their assistance in splendid style. Notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery when our troops arrived

by the rebel artillery when our troops arrived at the first line of the rebel defences, they double-quicked, and with fixed bayonets en-deavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places.

The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery The concentrated fire of the rebel artiflery and infantry which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the center gave way in disorder; but afterwards they were rallied and brought back.

were railied and brought back.
From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark.
General Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with a better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack him, but were hand-somely repulsed, with terrible slaughter, and loss of between four and five hundred prison-ers, belonging to General A. P. Hill's com-mand.

General Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massahonix creek. Our troops sleep to-night where they fought

day.
The dead and wounded are being carried The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded as far as yet known: General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania reserves, killed; Gen. Bayard, struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterward died; Gen. Vinton, wounded in the side, but not seriously; Gen. Gibbons, wounded in the hand; Gen. Kimball, wounded in the thigh; Gen. Caldwell, wounded in two places, but not seriously; Col. Sinclair, of the Pennsylvania reserves, wounded seriously; Col. Hendrickson, commanding 9th New York State militia, wounded seriously.

The firing of muskery ceased about six o'clock this evening, but the rebels continued throwing shells into the city until 8 o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows: Gen. Longstreet was on the left, and holding the main works, Gen. A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson were in front of Frankiin, with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock

Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock and Hill's forces acting as a reserve. General Burnside will renew the battle a daylight in the morning. The troops are in good spirits and not in the least disheartened NOBSCO RIVER, SIX MILES NORTH OF)

DUMPRIES, VA., Dec. 12. At about daybreak this morning between 000 and 1,500 of Stewart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries and captured ten sutlers, twenty-five pickets, so it is represented, and Mr. Wm. McIntosh, a telegraph repairer. They also cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wires, destroying several Government and wagons, and then hastily retreated CAIRO, Dec. 11.

The steamer Commercial has brought Mem phis dates of the 11th. I extract the follow

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey goes up to Mt. Ver non, Indiana, upon the steamer Sunshine, to day, to visit his wife, who is very ill. He re ports that the late expedition was eminently successful. He had three fights with the reb els—one at Tallahatchee, one at York river, and one at Oakland, the last the most severe. In all the enemy were driven. At Oakland, Hovey lost fifteen horses and had several men wounded, but none killed. He lost one canwounded, but none killed. He lost one cannon. He went to Grenada and captured a
rebel messenger, with an important despatch,
saying the Confederates would make a stand
at Big Black. He cut up the bridges on the
Mississippi Central Railroad and Mississippi
and Tennessee Road, and effectually blocked
the rebel means of transportation.
The rebels are reported fleeing toward Canton. It is supposeed they cannot rally sconer.

ton. It is supposeed they cannot rally sooner than at Jackson.

Several steamers, including the Pike, Blue Wing, Gladiator, J. R. Williams, Catahoula, Lake City, Polar Star, and Alhambra were arrested at different points on the river below Helena, on Monday last, charged with trading with the rebels contrary to the rules of the Government. The Lake City had three hundred bales of cotton, and the Catahoula six

hundred and fifty bales.

It had been understood that some of these steamers had permits to trade at certain points on the Mississippi.

It seems now certain that Pemberton and Price have fallen back beyond Grant's reach— report says to Canton, Miss., behind the Big ack-to run again on the Federal approach The rainy season in Mississippi has set in and the moving of cannon or wagon trains i very difficult. Gen. Gorman has taken command at Helena

It is understood that Gen. Steele will take Another expedition is talked of. Gens. Morgan and Ashboth are both

Memphis. NEW YORK, Dec. 13. Demarara advices state that intelligence has been received of serious commotion in Sure-nama, caused by insurrection among the na-The total amount raised in the city to date

or the Lancashire (England) operatives, is \$160,000.
Customhouse returns show \$900,000 worth of guns imported this week.

of guns imported this week.
Six political prisoners were released from
Fort Latayette to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 12.
A special messenger who arrived at Henderson to-night from Russellville, brings information that a reliable scout had arrived at Russellville from Charlotte, who states that Forrest, Woodward, and Tripplett are there with three thousand men. They are on their way to Union county on a foraging expedition, and will doubtless carry a good supply of hogs, cattle, and horses back to the rebel army unless our Hoosier butternut hullers get a sight of them. We doubtless shall now have another big scare. other big scare.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th has the colowing: Heavy firing is going on at Fredricksburg. Longstreet's troops are engaged The cannonading is severe.

Colonel Lucius M. Lanear will visit Europe

Colonel Lucius M. Lanear will visit Europe, accompanied by Col. L. C. C. Lanear, of Mississippi, who goes with instructions to Slideil and Mason.
Important movements are on foot in Eastern North Carolina. Twelve regiments left Newbern on Saturday. Some think their lestination is Wilmington. The more general belief is they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburg. etersburg. On Sunday two transports and five gunnoats ascended the Chowan river, and a land orce of ten thousand was seen in motion for suffolk, indicating a movement on Weldon.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, acting under authority of the Legislature of that State, has seized from \$390,000 to \$490,000 worth of goods in Augusta, for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for, of course, at reasonable rates. It has caused great excitement.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862

UNDERHAND WORK .- We have received au entic information that all through the uppe and middle portions of Kentucky strenuc and concerted exertions have recently been made and are now in progress to impair pub confidence in the Editors of the Louisvill Journal and to destroy the circulation of the paper. We do not certainly know what inter sts the persons engaged in these exertions ar eeking to subserve, but we judge from the eneral character of the papers that they en avor to introduce in the place of ours, that they are at work in the cause of freesoilism. The abolitionists regard the Journal as "a lion in their path," and many of them would scruole at nothing in their efforts to remove the readed obstacle.

If the Louisville Journal is not its own vin cation against calumny, it deserves none Its readers must judge of it for themselve and it asks the support of no one who doe not regard it as honest, fearless, and patriotic t has had the confidence of one generation that has passed from the stage of being since it came into existence, and we have no fear that it will not have the confidence of another so long as we shall be able to stand in undiminished strength at our present post of duty. We are proudly conscious of having at heart in the prosecution of our public labors, only the great interests of our country and of ma kind. We have political opponents, who could bear witness, that, if wordly profit had been our object, we might, nearly two years ago, have had wealth enough to gratify our utmost

wishes. while the enemies of the Journal, for whatever eason, are making a combined effort to destroy it, its friends and the friends of the country it has so long and so zealously served shall put forth their strong exertions to sustain Let its every friend be a champion.

Geo. P. Kane, ex-Marshal of Balti nore, who was arrested more than a year ago and sent to Fort Warren, from which he has been recently released, publishes a violent attack upon the Secretary of State for having deprived him of his liberty. Whatever may be said or thought of arbitrary arrests, ex-Marshal Kane has unquestionably suffered less punishment than he deserved. He is a known traitor, and his arrest was for treason On the evening after the massacre of the Mas sachusetts volunteers in the streets of Baltinore by those rebel sympathizers who were esolved that no military force should pass hrough that city for the defence of Washington, he telegraphed as follows to a prominent rebel at Frederick, Md., who soon afterwards led a band of Maryland traitors to join the rebel forces in Virginia:

Thank you for your offer. Bring your me

Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterward. Streets red with Maryland blood.

Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes [of Union volunteers] will be down upon us to-morrow (the 20th). We will fight them and whip them or die.

GEO. P. KANE.

An interesting question arises as to wha was the proper duty of the U.S. Governmen in that case. Here was a leading, active, and very influential rebel engaged in rallying armed men to resist the passage of U. S. troops through Baltimore. To allow him and others like him to proceed unopposed in their treasonable work would itself have been no bette than treason. To allow the operation of the writ of habeas corpus would have been to permit Kane to proceed with impunity in his operations against the Government. And, if Cane's case had been submitted to a jury, there would not have been the remotest possibility of his punishment, for there was so large a proportion of violent rebels among the population of Baltimore, that no jury could have been found to render a verdict against a rebel or however conclusively established. The enable it to advance. Washington appears to only alternative before the national authorities was either to let Kane and his accomplices delay-defeat-premature advance-conspi the murder of loyal troops and the practice of chief which has cost hundreds of thousands of take the responsibility of thrusting them by the strong arm of Executive power where they could do no mischief. And we don't believe wrong branch of the alternative, for Baltimore was a place, in which, at such a crisis as then existed, the most vigorous enforcement of a vigorous policy was absolutely indispensable

to the safety of the Republic. If Blanton Duncan and John Tompkins, when one was parading his rebel regiment through the streets of Louisville, and the other advertising for recruits at his rebel recruiting station in our city, had been arrested. and the operation of the habeas corpus been permitted, both of them would at once have en discharged as guilty of no offence, for Judge Monroe, who would have officiated in the case, was a bitter rebel who looked upon treason as loyalty and soon afterwards fled to he Southern Confederacy, and, if they had een indicted and tried by a jury, we all know that there would have been no earthly chance of their conviction, no matter what the proof against them, for there was enough of fierce treason in our city to render jury trials for treason the most utter mockery on earth. Nevertheless they ought to have been arrested in their proceedings and punished And if the Government, in view of the very critical condition of things then existing in Kentucky, in view of the fact that the destiny of this State and of other States depended perhaps upon the events then in rapid progress, had seized those pestilent traitors and neld them for a period in custody, it would in

our opinion have been doing no wrong either o individuals or to the country. We certainly have no regrets to waste or the confinement of Kane and of such as he What in this relation we deem unfortunate is that the President, when Congress next met, did not communicate the instances in which he had felt constrained by the recess of Congress and by the extraordinary circumstances of the time to suspend the privilege of the writ of hubeus corpus, ask indemnity for the violation of law involved in this necessary assumption of power, and recommend that Congress pursuant to the constitution authorize him to suspend the privilege of the writ under such limitations as might be held what is the one great end we have in view—and this congress. Congress and by the extraordinary circumwrit under such limitations as might be held proper. It cannot be doubted that Congress would have yielded at once to an application like this. Then the irregularities of the past would have been cured, and the possibility of future irregularities would have been removed. Then, moreover, we should never have heard of the strange doctrine of the cor stitutional right of the President to suspend the privilege of the writ, which, whether from misguided patriotism or from courtiership or from both, has since sprung up flourished in some degree amongst us, to the great amazement and regret of the enlightened men of the land. We think the President in omitting to pursue this course fell into a serious error; and Congress in neglecting unasked to authoriz the President to suspend the privilege of the

writ committed another serious error. We see, however, that Congress at last is about to correct this error, a bill for the purpose amongst other purposes having pas the House of Representatives on Monday last, though, we are sorry to say, with such grave defects as to repel the conservative vote in that body. The bill indemnifies the President and all officers acting under his direction, which is right enough, but it also deprives the party of his civil remedy, which is not right, nor is it regular in bills of indemnity. Besides, the bill does not confess the illegality of the acts involved, which is likewise irregular, and though not perhaps under all the circumstance The Raleigh Progress announces the landing of a large Federal force in Gattis county. If this be true, an immediate attack on Weldon may be expected.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 11.—President Davis made a speech here this evening. He thinks the terrorism in East Tennessee exaggerated. Governor Brown of Georgia acting under. an insuperable objection, is to be regretted. money, or in any other way violating the spirit of their engagements, they will be sum-marily dealt with as spies or perjured traitor with the utmost rigor allowed by the laws o

> How can we wonder at rumors of peace propositions from the South when whisky i fifty cents a drink there and every day rising!

debate.

speculate at any length upon the intellience received up to this moment from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac s there seems to be a certainty that upon ou next page we shall be able to give further and perhaps decisive facts. It appears, that, alhough Gen. Franklin gained a considerable advantage on the left, driving back the enemy in front of him and taking some hundreds of risoners, our forces in the centre met with two repulses in their attempts to storm the ebel works, sustaining very heavy losses in killed and wounded. Nevertheless, our troops,

be renewed by them yesterday morning at daylight. The army of the Potomac has encountered an army probably equal to itself in numbers, entrenched behind the strongest works, and sessing, no doubt, a decided superiority in the skill and experience of its Generals. We have a strong hope that we may have the bles sed privilege of announcing a glorious victory, but we are not without fears that the absence of Gen. McClellan from the theatre of war will prove a national misfortune. Burnside and Hooker are good and brave Generals. McClellan and Buell are great Generals.

in no degree disheartened, kept up the fight

till dark, and slept at night where they had

Burnside took McClellan's place with the ull knowledge, that, taking it, he must fight, and fight soon, be the result what it might.

It will not do to pretend that a whole State and all its people are loyal. It is known that the State of Kentucky has been but a nest of traitors; three out of every four of the ableoodied men have gone to rebeldom, and no oody is left there but old women.

This is what Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said on S. Senate. He tells us that Thursday retend that a whole State sloyal," but he thinks that it will do to call the whole State of Kentucky "a nest of traitors." He alleges that "three out of every four of the able-bodied men of this State have gone into the rebel Confederacy," and that nobody is left but old women." Such language in regard to a State which has furnished upwards of forty thousand men to the Union rmies, which has sent at least four times as nany to the Union as to the rebel armies which, at every opportunity, has voted four to one for the Union cause, and which Bragg and Kirby Smith, since their late expulsion from it, have bitterly denounced for its re entless hostility to the rebellion, is infamous and atrocious. The Senator who will stigma tize, as a mere "nest of traitors" and the abode exclusively of "old women," a State that has lone what Kentucky has done in this war, and suffered what she has suffered, and been desolated as she has been desolated, and yet emains as patriotic as she remains, is a dis grace to the people he represents, a shame to the deliberative body in which he is allowed to represent them, and a libel upon the human form, in which his soul, better fitted to inhabit that of a fiend or brute, is permitted to

Senator Morrill did not denounce Kentuck with any idea or suspicion that there was a word of truth or a shadow of justice in his language. He knew there was not. His vhole purpose was to irritate, to insult, to exasperate. For abolition's diabolical sake, he would gladly force the Border slave States in participation in the rebellion. He and all his accomplices are as much traitors, just as much the enemies of the Union, as the worst guerillas that ever committed theft and robbery and arson and murder under the lead of Quantril Forest or Morgan. Maine has shed he blood generously in this war, and we should suppose that whatever she has left would rush o her face in blushes for her recreant and infa nous Senator.

The Boston Post says that they do no know enough, or are too lazy, or too treacher ous, or too something, at Washington, to fur for any act of treason, however heinous nish the necessary supplies to the army to have been the seat of trouble-the cause of treason in all other conceivable ways, or to lives, hundreds of millions of dollars, without benefit, and brought the country to the verge of ruin. We do not stop to consider what have been the former party associations of inthat in this case the Government chose the dividuals who may form a cabal for selfish purposes regardless of the public welfare-if guilty, they deserve to be exposed, scourged and cast out.

The history of Texas is indeed an i lustration of the sublime of treachery, faithless ness, and ingratitude. We found her in beg gary and want. She was without friends without character, without credit. She can to us in her destitution and asked us to ado her. We took pity on her; took her out of the cold; nursed and dressed her; introduced her into decent society; taught her the man-ners of civilized life; learned her to respecerself.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal. Our Albany namesake is a little mistaken

We certainly did a vast deal for Texas, but we could never teach her the manners of civ ilized life or get her to respect herself. No greater misfortune could befal the

No greater misorune coun beat in American people, North and South, than an actual, or an attempt at, interference in American affairs by any or all the great Powers of Europe.—Nashville Union.

You are mistaken, Union. A far greater misfortune would be our submission to such an attempt at interference.

order relating to that class of Kentuckians who have been engaged in the rebellion and are disposed to return to their allegiance.

A fellow that has stolen as many horses as John Morgan need have no fear that even his worst enemies will ever call him a one

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS,

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 4, 1862.

General Orders No. 31.

The General Commanding has received several applications from Kentuckians, who have abandoned the rebel armies, for permission to return to their homes; and he is informed that large numbers of others would make the same request of him did they days home for a favorbe attained. Without passion, from a sense of duty, trusting in the God who abhors pride and all injustice, we march onward to that

luded by ambitious demagogues, deceived by lying misrepresentations, carried away, some by natural sympathies, others by an irresis-tible current of circumstances—that many have even been forced into a participation in the rebellion, we well-know. We both know and deplore the cruel necessities of the situa-tion made for them by their rulers. We abhor the grinding despotism which has devoured their substance, depopulated their valleys converted peaceful neighborhoods into haunts of banditti, and substituted a reign of oppres-sion and terror for the mild government under which, but two short years ago, they were so happily living. We pity them—we have pitied them—even while duty compelled us to unsheath the sword against them; and though so long as they confront us in arms our swords shall never be returned to their scabbards, we yet will gladly hail the day when bards, we yet will glady hard the day when this desolating and unnatural war shall cease. For this reason the General commanding is disposed to hold out every encouragement to these misguided men to lay down their arms, and abandon the desperate cause in which they are embarked, return to their homes and families, and resume once more the tranquil occupations of peace.

All that will be exacted of those who will

onestly do so will be to take the non-comba that sparole and give proper security that they will keep it. So long as they faithfully themselves as peaceable citizens, they shall not be molested by any officer or soldier beonging to this army.

But, if, false to their pledges and ungratefu for the generosity shown them, they are found conveying information to the enemy, trafficking with him, aiding him with supplies or

By command of MAJ. GEN. ROSECRANS. Julius P. Garesche, Ass't Adj't General and Chief of Staff, [Official.]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 14, 11.30 A. M.

There is no fog to-day, the sun shining brightly, with a strong breeze.

At daylight this morning there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, where Gens. Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slacked about an hour afterward and was heard only at intervals, until now the same occurred in front of Gen. Franklin's division, down the river. The object of both parties was, evidently, to toil the other.

During last night and this forenoon the rebels have considerably extended their works and strengthened their positions. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few

of troops are now to be seen where but few were to be found yesterday.

Those killed yesterday while charging the enemy's works, remain where they fell

When attempting their removal, last night, the rebels opened fire with infantry. The wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead obtained thus far fought through the day, and the battle was to are now being buried. The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to day unless the enemy should bring on the engagement, which they will not probably do.

A special to the Tribune from Nashville on the 12th says Brigadier-General Stanley returned this evening from a dashing enterprise into Dixie. He left our front yesterday by the Franklin pike with a strong force of cavalry and disturbed the enemy early in the day, fighting a considerable cavalry force and driving them across the country. He made a dash at Franklin this morning, but was sharply resisted by the enemy, shooting from houses. Major Wyncoop, commanding the 7th Pennsylvania, charged brilliantly through the town and drove out the rebels. After destroying flouring mills and other property useful to the rebels the expedition returned, losing only one man. Five rebels, including one Lieutenant, were killed, ten wounded, twelve taken prisoners, and a largelot of horses captured. It was discovered that there was no large force of rebels as far west as Franklin.

It was discovered that there was no large force of rebels as far west as Franklin.

There is a considerable force of rebels near Nolinsville, another near Murfreesboro, and a considerable force this side of Steward's creek. There was no enemy at Lebanon.

Morgan is about promiscuously with five thousand men. The enemy is waiting an attack. The rebel force does not exceed seven thousand.

The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of yester and the surfreesorro Rebel Banner of yester-day admits the loss at Hartsville in two regi-ments of over eighty men.

Bragg sent one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two paroled Union prisoners to our lines yesterday, most of whom were captured at Hartsville.

Gen. Burnside made a key to the dead ock at Fredericksburg.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
MONDAY, December 15.

REMARKS.—There has been a trifling advance in the ates for gold since our last weekly review, the bankers buying gold at 27@28 per cent premium and selling. e is less demand for Southern money, and the ru 12 per cent discount. Eastern exchange is dull at cent discount buying and par to 治 浸 cent pre-m selling. The river is falling at this point, with feet 6 inches water in the canal. The weather

ess otherwise stated. Alcohol—We quote 76 % cent at 70c, and 98 % сеп APPLES, POTATOES, &c. - Sales of green apples

\$2@3 00. We quote potatoes at \$1 75@1 80 \$ bl Sales of onions at \$1 50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 15@18 Western Reserve cheese firm at 11@11½c.

Baging AND ROPE.—Bagging held at 11@12½c and rope at 5@6c—sales of Manilla at 15@15c.

BEANS.—Sales white beans at \$2@250 B bushel, and

BEESWAX, &c.-Beeswax in good demand at 30@ nd ginseng at 60@62c. COAL-Sales Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load a @l6c, and at retail at 20c. Соттом, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sale low middling to good middling at 5060c. Bat bg steady at 35c. Sales of G. W. sheetings at 27c often yarns firm, with sales at 38, 39, and 40c for dif

outside of the requirements for army use. Sales extra flour at \$5 50@5 75, and lower grades in propo

reacher and in demand.
FEATHERS—There is a good demand at 40c.
FLANSEED—Sales at the mills at \$1 20 \$2 bushel.
GROCERIES—The market has been unusually quie 2@13c, yellow sugar in bbls 131/2@141/2c, and crushed ses held at 70@75c in bbls and half bbls, and No

at 15c, and city flint at 16c. We quote oak sole at 396 40c, hemlock 33@37c, harness 38@40c, skirting 42c, city calf at \$25@30 ₱ dozen, French \$26@50, green hides 6@7c, city cured 12@13c, and flint 15@16c. HEMP.-We quote Kentucky at \$85@90 \$ ton.

Hax—Sales of new timothy at \$1.2@14 \$\forall \text{ ton as to the quality, and the market active.}

Hogs, &c.—The number of hogs slaughtered around he falls to date is about 100,000. The weather on Sat rday and yesterday was too warm for operation mong the packers. There is but little demand, and he sales of the week have been made at from \$4 to 50 net for light and heavy hogs. There have be on material sales of green meats, of mess pork, or eacon. Lard we quote at 8½68¼c.

Iron and Nails—There has been a decided advance.

We quote stone-coal bar iron at \$450@5. Ten-penn nails 5c by the hundred kegs, and 5½c at retail, and

family and No. 1 soap at 4½0 B B, and of German at 5½@6c. Star candles 16@15c for light and he e landing at 75@80c 2 bushel. Tobacco—The new crop, which is of good quality, is oming in freely. The sales of the week embraced 40; hds against 498 hhds the previous week. We advance

There have been but few sales of manufactured t cco, but the demand is good. We quote Kentuck 55c@\$1 25 7 1b.

Whisky-Sales of raw on Saturday at 36c. Wool-Sales washed at 60@65c.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-George M. Yager. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13, 1862. The receipts and sales of live stock at this yar uring the past week, ending to-day, has been rath arge, but mostly all sold that arrived.

CATTLE.—There was a very fine supply of cattle arket during the past week, and nearly all were sole a good many were bought by J. B. Stoll for packing surposes, and only a few were purchased by Govern-ent contractors, and none were bought for the East-rn markets. About 40 head remain in the yard at

rem markets. Journal of market for hogs was very good during the week, and all were sold as fast as they arrived. A reret many were sold for packing purposes There ire none in the yard at present. Prices are a little SHEEP.-The arrivals of sheep are small, and the

 Lattle, 1st quality and extra heavy.
 \$2.50282.75 \$\bar{p}\$ 100 \$\bar{p}\$s.

 Lattle, 2d rate and fair.
 \$2.50282.40 \$\cdots\$

 Logs.
 \$1.2028.75 \$\cdots\$

 Hogs.
 \$1.0028.75 \$\cdots\$

 St 175083.01 \$\bar{p}\$ head.

 Lows and Calves.
 \$1.5028.00 \$\bar{p}\$ head.
 TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEL

Bourbon House Stock Market-M. A. Downi

The supply of live stock at this yard during th

upply. At last week's prices a good many cattle v

over unsold. OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

or army supplies at Cincinnation Tuessay; 2,500 hs rice, J. A. Dugan, 85ac; 18,009 fls rice, Brown, Stout, & Butler, 85ac; 12,500 fls rice, Brown, Stout, & Butler, 85ac; 12,500 fls rice, R. M. Bishop & Co., 8,74c; 12,000 fls rice, Jas. A. Frizzer & Co., 85ac; 199,600 fls roust coffee, C. W. Roveland, 33,35c; 21,000 fls sugar, Twees, M. Weicker, 19,256c; 47,000 fls soap, A. G. Cheever & Co., 71-5c; 3,009 gallons molasses, Minor & Andrews, 422; 2,100 gallons molasses, Minor & Andrews, 422; 2,100 gallons molasses, T. R. Biggs & Co., 43c CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Captain DuBarry made the following award of her army supplies at Cincinnati on Wednesday: or army supplies at Cincinnati on Wednesday;
70,000 & hard bread, J. Haille & Co., 4 3-10c.
25,000 & hard bread, J. F. Boyce, 4 40c.
15,000 & hard bread, Burbeck & Haight, 4 50c.
25,000 & hard bread, Burbeck & Haight, 4 50c.
150 bushels beans, L. & M. Stone, \$2 90.
14,000 & rice, R. M. Bishop, & Co., 8,74c.
17,000 & rice, R. M. Bishop, & Co., 8,74c.
17,000 & rice, R. M. Bishop, & Co., 8,74c.
19,200 & rought of the Co., 32,44c.
19,200 & rought of the Co., 32,44c.
19,200 & rought of the Co., 32,44c.
19,500 & rought of the Co., 32,44c.
12,500 & rought of the Co., 16,500 & rought, 16,500 & rought,

The weather is now fighting against arnside. The Devil is the "Prince of the

[Herald's Special.] FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 13, A. M.
It is ascertained beyond doubt that the rebel cree is nearly 200,000. Jackson commands the bel right, extending from Gerris' station to

to such unnatural aids, and thereafter she sees only by such glasses, and very soon must have a pair of spectacles to see to walk the streets. DR, RAMSEY has for many vears kept a large variety of FINE GLASSES and PEBBLES at his JEWELRY STORE on Fourth street, and is qualified professionally to fit every condition of impaired vision. Ladds can aisofind there ENGLISH'S GENUINE NEEDLES and a large assortment of ELEGANT and FASHIONABLE JEW-ELRY, WATCHES, &c. He has just received some very desirable patterns of fine CLOCKS and other new goods for the Holidays. rebel right, extending from Gerris' station to Port Royal. Longstreet has the centre, extending from Gerris station to the Telyh road, and Lee and Stewart on the left.

The Herald's despatch, dated Headquarters, last night, says Gen. Franklin's line moved forward at sunrise with his right resting on the river, three miles below. Skirmishing commenced on the left about daylight, and soon after a rebel battery opened on our lines, and the 9th New York militia was ordered to charge, but, after a firree struggle, were compelled to retire.

The remainder of the brigade, under General Tyler, then charged the enemy's guns, when For Sale or Exchange.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER Property, real or personal, 391 ACRES OF RICH LAND IN ILLINOIS, convenient to towns, railroads, and achools. These bands lie towns, railroads, and achools. These bands lie towns, railroads, and achools. These bands lie towns, railroads, and achools. These bands in part of the whole or part

The remainder of the brigade, under General Tyler, then charged the enemy's guns, when the fight became general on the extreme left. The divisions of Generals Mead and Gibbons encountered the right of General A. P. Hill's command. The can outding was turific, though our troops suffered but little from the enemy's artillery. Gradually the fight extended around to the right. General — division then went in, and then Brooks division. About 10 o'clock General Sumner engaged the enemy back of the city, since which the battle has raged furiously along the whole line.

thole line.

The enemy, who occupied the woods an The enemy, who occupied the woods and hills, had a much more advantageous position, but early in the day were driven back a mile and a half on their right. About noon Gen. Gibbons was relieved by Gen. Doubleday and Gen. Mead by Gen. Stevenson. Afterwards Gen. Newton's division moved to the support of the left, when the firing ceased for a short tirue and broke out with greater ficreeness in the centre, where our troops were exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's earthworks. Along the whole line the battle has been fierce all day, with great loss to both sides.

To-night each army holds its first position, except a slight, advance of our left. Cannon-

To-night each army holds its first position, except a slight, advance of our left. Cannonading is still going on, and musketry breaks out at intervals quite fiercely.

General Bayard was hit in the hip by a solid shot while conversing with General Franklin. Several hundred prisoners were taken who report that Lee's whole army is in the vicinity. Hill's troops started down the river this morning but returned.

General Franklin to-night is opposed to Stonewall Jackson.

General Franklin to-night is opposed to Stonewall Jackson. It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the loss on either side.

The city suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery, and is crowded with our troops, the front extending but a short distance beyond. The fight will probably be renewed to-morrow. A balloon has been up all day. A bout dark our forces carried the right crest of the hill occupied by the rebels, divining them from

lark our forces carried the right crest of the hill occupied by the rebels, driving them from the position with great slaughter.

This evening the rebels have been shelling Fredericksburg, endeavoring to drive our troops out, but without success.

General Burnside is in the city personally lirecting operations. Washingron, Dec. 14.

Gentlemen in high public positions repeat the assertion, as coming from Gen. Burnside, that he has men enough, and therefore desires to further reinforcements.

It is thought to of further reinforcements.

It is thought here that about forty thousand four troops were engaged in yesterday's batle. From information received early this morning, preparations were making all nigh for a conflict to day, Gen. Burnside remainin, on the field giving orders and looking to th position and condition of his forces.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.
A special to the Commercial, from Nashvill says the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of Satuday announces that Jeff Davis arrived the on Friday. He reviews Hardee's division a Nolinsville to-morrow.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. John H. Heywooseph S. Murray and Miss Sue R. Humphr On the 4th inst., by Elder A. E. Sherley, at the residence of the bride's father, in Oldham county, Mismille Overstreet to Mr. John Wishoft.

At the residence of his father, in this city, on Thursay morning, December the 11th, Joun M. HEARN,

STRONG DRINK is a certain cure for 1 ss. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can b iministered without the knowledge of the patient UPHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Hemp.
W. A. RICHARDSON,
Builti st.

JOHN COMBS. I NFORMATION IS WANTED OF JOHN COMBS of the 17th Ky, Col. John H. McHenry, who was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and pat on a hospit boat to be conveyed to some Western Hospital; sinch which time he has not been heard of by his father Any information concerning him will be thankfull received by the undersigned, living at Fordsville, Ohiounty, Ky. dl5d3awi* BURTON COMBS.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to WILLIAM D. MITCHELL, charged w murder of one Fleet Goodridge, jr., in the county Henry, has made his escape from the jail of said cou ty, and is now going at large. Now, therefore, I, JAN. F. ROBINSON, Governor prehension and delivery of the said Wm. D. Muc. I to the Jailer of Henry coun'y within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffs, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. D. Mitchell is about 20 years of age, about five ten inches high, black hair, blue eyes, oblong viage, rather sparel made, and rather downcast look.

Dec. 12, 1862.

dio d2&wt THE TRUE PRESBYTERIAN. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TRUE PRESBY TERIAN, Louisville, Ky., hereby give notice their friends that they expect to resume publication

helf Fifthms, for the proper early in January, isses.

Will Editors please give notice accordingly at Will Editors please give notice accordingly at A. DAVIDSON & CO., Louisville, Ky INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. HE SECOND TERM OF THIS INSTITUTIO opens on Friday, January 2, 1863.

JAS. D. MAXWELL,
Prositiont Bound

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